THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,722. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column
BILLIARDS—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Second column
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Second column
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns
CLOTHING—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column
COAL AND WOOD—SECOND PAGE—Third column
COASTING STEAMSHIPS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns
CORPORATION NOTICES—SECOND PAGE—Third column
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns
DENTISTRY—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
EXCHANGE—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
EXCURSIONS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Third column
FISH NOTICES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
FISH ARTICLES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column
FURNITURE—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—First column
HELP WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column, and TWELFTH PAGE—First column
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second, third, and fourth columns
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Second column
HOUSE ROOMS, &C., WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—First column
INSTRUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column
JERSEY CITY HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column
LEGAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column
LOAN OFFICES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column
MACHINERY—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column
MARBLE MANTELS—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
MEDICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column
MISCELLANEOUS—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column
NEW PUBLICATIONS—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column
POST OFFICE NOTICE—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column
PROPOSALS—TWELFTH PAGE—First column
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column
REAL ESTATE WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns
SALES AT AUCTION—NINTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—First, second, third and fourth columns
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth column
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Second column
STEAMERS, DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column
STRAW GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column
SUMMER RESORTS—SECOND PAGE—Third column
THE REGATTA—FIRST PAGE—Second column
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—SECOND PAGE—First column

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY FIRST STREET

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANDREW WRIGHT—ANY INFORMATION OF THE above will be thankfully received by his brother A. Kirkwood, Herald office, New York. Wisconsin and Mississippi papers please copy.

ARTHUR—ALL ARRANGED FOR WEDNESDAY.

AN ONE FITTING OUT A TRADING VESSEL FOR the Fiji or Indian Ocean will confer a favor by addressing VOYAGER, Herald office.

BELLA S.—HAVE YOU ARRANGED FOR OUR PARTY to attend the moonlight picnic? I shall drink the last of wine, the motto, the Brooklyn girls are coming. SAM SICK.

FOR ADOPTION—TO A PERSON OF WEALTH ONLY—A girl, of good birth. Address V. V., station D.

FOR ADOPTION—A NOBLE, BEAUTIFUL BOY, blonde, born February 7, 1871. Address BABY BOY, box 128 Herald Up town Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

FOR ABSOLUTE ADOPTION TO AN ARISTOCRATIC and wealthy person—A promising young lad of "one of the first families." Address V. V., station D.

HENRY A. LOCKMAN WANTED—TO CLAIM HIS INterest in his brother Cornelius' estate. Any information respecting him thankfully received. Address ISAAC LOCKMAN, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS KENNEFICK, who left home on the morning of the 6th was last seen in Hudson City, had on a pair of new blue overalls, a blue shirt and white linen coat. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully rewarded by addressing his wife in care of Horseman, Nos. 9 and 11 Thames st., New York.

I LOVE YOU. B 3

LIA HOOPER—CALL ON ME IMMEDIATELY. CURAY.

MONDAY AFTERNOON THIRTY FOURTH STREET car—Lady with beautiful eyes noticed gent; also from second and third story window. Please address, in confidence, A GENTLEMAN, box 117 Herald office.

MISS WARING WILL PLEASE SEND FOR ANSWER to her note of the 19th at same place.

SERGEANT DOUGHERTY FORMERLY IN COMPANY C, Second New York Heavy Artillery, will please communicate at once with his old captain, B. R. HUMPHREY, Sixty eighth street, near Broadway, New York. Jersey papers please copy.

THOMAS TOPHAM LATE OF NO. 7 ALBERT SQUARE, Commercial road East London, sailed from the port of London as an able seaman in the Mary Stedford, Captain Thompson in the month of November, 1868, and afterwards wrote to say he had arrived at New York but has not since been heard of. Whoever can give any later information respecting him is requested to communicate with Mr. JAMES TOPHAM, of No. 7 Capthall court, London, E. C.

TO ADOPT—TO A WEALTHY PERSON ONLY—A refined lady. Address box 21 No. 54 East Twelfth street.

VIS A VIS—ONE FLEETING GLANCE OF HEAVEN to you knows I respect you. I have not even used my knowledge of your address. I have sacrificed my dearest wishes to prove I am worthy of your regard. Trust me and I will obey your slightest wish.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY RIDING IN SIXTH AVENUE car through Varick street Monday afternoon, who recognized gentleman on side seat, please send address (if agreeable) to H. A. S. Herald office.

WILL THE LADY WHO NOTICED THE GENTLEman with grey whiskers and basket in Fulton st. stage please address W. G., box 1,651 New York Post office.

255.—ALL LOST. GREAT GOD PROTECT US. You have deceived me. What, in God's name, deceives and holds you back? Only regard the sweet and truth and all will be explained. The above is my page cursor of what is to come. E. W. H.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—STOLEN, BY A BOY, 13 YEARS OLD wearing black velvet jacket, employed by me, Charles Heinzel, proprietor of Central Avenue Hotel, Central avenue, above Macomb's dam bridge, a very large Siberian Bloodhound, color gray, with black spots, answers to the name of "Fenian." A liberal reward for information concerning the same.

LOST—JUNE 17, AT JEROME PARK, A SEMI TRANSparent Cane, monogram "W. B. C." on handle. Any one returning it to 139 Front street will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—A SMALL DIAMOND SPIRAL STUD. THE finder by addressing box 299 Post office will discover the owner and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—GOLD LOCKET, WITH CHILD'S PICTURE, ON Tuesday, June 20, betw. on Stewart's and Macy's, via Eleventh street and Sixth avenue. A liberal reward to anyone bringing it to 227 East Eleventh street.

LOST—JUNE 20, BETWEEN TWENTY SECOND AND Amity streets, a Diamond stud, 2¼ carats. $50 will be paid to the finder on leaving it at 197 Broadway, room No. 2. GEO. CHRISMAN.

LOST—ON THE BOULEVARDS, IN OR ABOUT Eighty sixth street, a brown Horse, black mane and tail, four black legs, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, part of harness on. Twenty five dollars reward will be paid at Peppard's livery stable, 223 Mercer street.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE OFFICE OF JAY Cooke & Co. to Metropolitan National bank, a check drawn by Drexel, Winthrop & Co. to D. W. & Co., or bearer, for ten thousand dollars (gold $10,000). No. 1,111. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., 18 Wall st. NEW YORK, June 20, 1871.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON MAY 16, FROM THE Philadelphia Post office, 47 shares Philadelphia and Reading Company Stock Certificates, viz.—

No. 7,852.	No. 12,084.	No. 12,435.
For 5 shares.	For 3 shares.	For 1 share.
No. 14,187.	No. 5,247.	No. 6,227.
For 23 shares.	For 10 shares.	For 5 shares.

Transfer of same has been stopped. J. W. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., 11 Wall street.

STOLEN—FROM THE BATTERY, A 17 FOOT BOAT, painted white, red gunwale, blue streak, name "the Shoo Fly" branded M. Quigley. $50 for the conviction of the thief and a liberal reward for the return of the boat. M. QUIGLEY, No. 9 State street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON MONDAY, THE 19TH, IN going from 40 East Thirteenth street through to Fourth avenue a lady's sleeve with onyx sleeve button attached. Whoever will return the same to 44 East Thirty fourth street will receive the above reward.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—LOST, JUNE 20, CHECK ON SECOND Bank of D. D. Orrell, payable to Samuel R. Taylor. Finder will please return it to DENNICK & PERRY, 149 Broadway. N. B.—Payment has been stopped.

$20 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR return of Pocketbook, with coupons say six coupons, $100 each of St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, company some papers and a bunch of keys lost on steamer Redfield on 8th inst. Leave at or address stopped. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., 64 Pine street.

$50 REWARD—LOST IN GOING FROM CORNER of Fifth avenue and Thirty fourth street to James Murray's (Madison avenue) a Pocketbook containing no money memoranda and keys supposed to have been lost yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. Any person handing the above reward will be paid and no questions asked on return of same to No. 8 West Thirty fourth street.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF FOUR Cases of Dry Goods stolen from a truck in the corner of Barclay street and Broadway about 1 o'clock Monday, June 19. The above reward will be paid by BERNARD ROONEY, 56 Liberty street.

IF THE INTERFERING KNICK WITH WHISKERS, on the rear platform of Bros. way car No. 50 on Monday night last, will go to my house in a small distance and claim his mine where and how to get it back I will pay more for it than anything else as it is a family relic. SILSBEE, 82 Cedar street.

PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, 68 Exchange place, New York, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Chicago, and correspondents in other cities, is all in a manner prepared to transact any kind of legitimate detective business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale can buy a surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—LAMA CLASS NO. 191. JUNE 20, 1871.
77 7 15 32 56. 5 61 6 72. 3 14 70
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 31. JUNE 20, 1871.
6, 42 0 55. 1 7 51. 70 42 [illegible] 62
LATE ALABAMA—CLASS NO. 29.—JUNE 20, 1871.
73, 27 25 0 68, 60 3 58, 10 74 11 39
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 15.—JUNE 20, 1871.
66, 49, 45 74 37 81, 33 41 4 7 6, 62
SIMMONS & CO., Managers Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 306 Broadway, box 4,369 Post office.

A.—A—WILMINGTON LOTTERY.
Extra supplementary.
CLASS 496—DRAWN AT 11 M., JUNE 20, 1871.
23 39, 59, 71 32, 2, 74 40 41, 12, 29, 4
CLASS 496—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., JUNE 20, 1871.
20, 8 6, 68, 17, 22, 10 68, 16, 9, 70 [illegible]
LUTHY & CO., Bankers, 303 Greenwich st. rect.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—MAY 20, 1871. 54 drew $100,000 gold; Kentucky Class 22, Nos. 36 44 54 drew $3,000. All orders promptly attended to and delivered at my offices, BALLY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—A PAIR OF WILL TRAIN'D GOATS, with Wagon and Harness. Apply at stable, 45 East Forty first street.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 2 PICK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choicest lots of Dogs. Butler is famous for his work, Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FLORIDA MOCKING BIRDS—A NICE QUANTITY (first brood) to sell. 104 Orchard street, first floor.

MOCKING BIRDS—JUST ARRIVED FROM SAVANnah, Georgia; fifty fine singers. Will be sold singly or the entire lot. Apply to FIELD VOSS, 194 Broome street, corner of Suffolk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE TREATment and cure of diseases in Dogs—Mange Cure, Flea Powder, medicines for all dis ases, dogs clipped, trimmed in the neatest manner. HAGENER, 53 Third pool street, rear. Time is the emperor, cure for bits, for worms, for canker and all dangerous diseases.

THE REGATTA.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT Club on Thursday, June 22.—The splendid steamer SILVER HEELS, Captain Sherman, will leave Thirty fourth street at 8 A. M., Christopher st. at 8½, pier No. 4 at 8:30 and Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. Heads 51. Brass band on board. J. HARRIMAN.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT Club Thursday, June 22, 1871.—Steamer D. R. Martin, with a full band of music, will accompany the yachts in the regatta, leaving Thirty seventh street East River, at 10 A. M., Market street, East River, at 9 A. M. and Pierrepont wharf, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5; single tickets $3.

A.—NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA, Thursday, June 22.—The new and fast steam tug PICCADILLY will accompany the yachts around the lights in with a limited number only, leaving Thirty fourth street, north river, at 8½, Spring street, at 9 o'clock, sharp, Montague street, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. Refreshments on board. Fare $1.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT Club.—The fast and well known steamboat EMMA HANCOX, Captain L. W. Burns will leave Christopher street at 9 A. M., Morris street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M., pier 4, North river, 9 30, and Fulton street, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Tickets for the excursion $1.

JOHN A. POST, Superintendent.

A.—A—YACHT REGATTA THURSDAY, JUNE 22, and the Fishing Banks. THE PIP VAN WINKLE leaves Peck slip, East river, at 8 A. M., Christopher street, North river, at 8 30 and pier No. 4 North river, at 9 A. M. Music and dancing on board. Fare, $1; ladies, 50c.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT Club, Thursday, June 22, 1871.—The elegant sound steamer, STAMFORD, formerly of the Bridgeport line, will act as a spectator boat on the occasion. Select parties of ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking a quiet and enjoyable excursion down the Bay and around the Lightship will bear in mind that the Stamford, having elegant saloons, will afford all the comfort required on such a trip.

The Stamford leaves South Eleventh street Williamsburg, at 8 A. M., Peck slip, 8 30, Christopher street, 9, Pier 4, North river, 10 A. M.

Hearts, $2. Refreshments on board.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT Club, on Thursday, June 22.—The second fastest steamer NEW CHAMPION, Captain Charles Adams, will accompany the yachts around the lightship and return as follows.—Thirty fourth street, North river, at 9 15 A. M., Christopher street at 9 30, pier No. 4 North river at 9 45, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 to landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, just before the yachts start. Williams' celebrated brass and cornet band will accompany the excursion. Tickets for the excursion $1. J. LYNCH & CARL.

ANNUAL REGATTA.—THE BEST VIEW IS FROM THE front, where the guns stop at North Hamilton. Large number of extra cars will be run, to accommodate all.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT Club on Thursday, June 22.—The splendid saloon steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. Charles Foot, will leave Thirty seventh street, East river, at 9 A. M. and Peck slip at 10 A. M., to accompany the yachts in the race around the Lightship. Tickets for the excursion $1 50. Refreshments on board.

ANNUAL GRAND REGATTA—ON THURSDAY THE new and gorgeous steamboat AMERICUS, with magnificent saloons, spacious decks and broad awnings will accompany the yachts leaving as follows.—Thirty fourth street, East river, 9 o'clock A. M., Market street, 9 20, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9 45, and pier 4 North river at 10 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Brass band and choice refreshments on board.

NEW YORK YACHT RACE EXCURSION, JUNE 22.—Fare $1. The splendid seagoing steamboat EASTERN QUEEN, of 1,000 tons, will accompany the yacht race of the 22d, leaving pier 21 North river, foot of Dutch street, at 9 45, pier No. 3 North River at 10 o'clock, foot of Morris street, Jersey City, at 10 15 A. M., touching at Long Branch, Island, at 10 30 Wrecking Company's Station, on the ocean side, and Steinmann's Wharf, about 10 30. For safety, comfort and staterooms accommodation this boat is unsurpassed. Refreshments on board. Tickets for sale at pier 21 North river or on board.

NEW YORK REGATTA—SLOOP FOR CHARTER, will accommodate 12 persons. Apply immediately at AMERICAN YACHT AGENCY, 704 Broadway.

NEW YORK REGATTA—SLOOP FOR CHARTER, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871. The fast and well known steamboat MAGENTA will accompany the yachts during the race around the light ship, landing for passengers at pier No. 4 North river, at 9 A. M., foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, at 9 30 A. M., and Barclay street at 10 15 A. M. Brass and cornet bands. Refreshments on board. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—HOOD'S ILlustrated Race Card will be issued on the day of the race (Thursday), containing colors, tonnage and owners' names. JOHN T. BALDWIN, Printer, 174 Fulton street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK, JUNE, 21, 1871, AT 4 O'CLOCK. Stakes of $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
Chas. Trimble's g. g. Gray Eagle
P. Fleming's Honest Tom.
M. Roden's Sorrel Dan
Dan Nace's blk. g. Black Hawk
John Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake.
Same day.
James Brown's road team, Dandy Jim and Edwin Forrest will trot against time for $1,000.

Trains by Harlem Railroad leave Twenty sixth street and Fourth avenue 11:20 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Good day and track. P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 3 P. M.
Match $500 mile heats, best 3 in 5.
Geo. Engerman enters b. g. Clambake, in harness.
L. S. Sammis enters ch. g. Venture, to wagon.
Admission $1. Good day and track. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

POOLS SOLD AT THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB Restaurant, 1,187 Broadway, corner of Twenty eighth street, on the 2 30 purse, and free for all horses, at Beacon Park, Boston, also on ball match of the Olympics, of Washington, and Mutuals.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD HORSE—ONE OF THE finest in this city, mahogany bay, 16¼ high, very stylish, 7 years old, can show 2 50 step to wagon, 2 35 harness, in condition, no record, sold at a bargain, owner going in the country. Inquire in Furnishing store, Earle's Hotel, 241 Canal street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A 1 BARGAIN & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart, 2d and New York Tattersall's, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty fourth street. Mr. JAMES W. HAMLIN, Auctioneer. REGULAR SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. TWENTY FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for TRIAL ON EVERY HORSE sold under warranty. A LARGE DRIVING RINK IN THE MART FOR SHOWING horses on sale. CARRIAGES PASTED ON STORAGE. SUPERIOR STABLING FOR horses on sale. OUTSIDE SALESMEN ALWAYS ON THE GROUND and promptly attended to. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE on everything in the horse line. CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK. FAST AND HIGHLY BRED CHESTNUT trotting Mare, SIBYL BY TIME (Clifton) and bred in Kentucky. Is 15½ hands high, 6 years old, without exception one of the finest and best gaited drivers in the State, has trotted without preparation a mile in 2 18 and is as fast and has more speed, has fine style, action and endurance, no vice or tricks and can be driven by a lady and warranted sound and kind. ELEGANT AND HANDSOME BLOOD BAY SADDLE Gelding, 15½ high, 7 years old, by FLYING CLOUD, out of a thoroughbred mare, perfect and under saddle, gaits all gaits, thoroughly broke in harness, can be handled by a lady or child with perfect safety, is unsurpassed for style and action and good qualities, can trot in three minutes, has flowing mane and tail, and is warranted sound and kind. LADY'S ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of a very HANDSOME and FAST coal black Gelding 16 high, 6 years, VERMONT BLACK HAWK STOCK, elegant free and handy driver, can trot in three minutes, been used by a lady the past year, elegant under saddle, and warranted sound and kind, also an excellent single under SADDLE PHAETON, Harness & saddles, Robes, &c., property of the late WIDOW BROWNELL. CLOSELY MATCHED AND SUPERIOR pair of bay Geldings 15½ high, 6 years old, free prompt and stylish drivers, great road horses, can not be 3 30, afraid of nothing, an extra fine family or business team, warranted sound and kind. HIGHLY BRED AND HANDSOME COAL Black Coupe Horse, 16 high, 6 years old, in fine condition, elegant a driver as can be found, gaited close to three minutes, has flowing mane and tail, is safe and under saddle unsurpassed for coupe or road use, warranted sound and kind. FINE AND STYLISH DAPPLE Gray Horse, 16½ high, 6 years old, free pleasant and handy driver, great road horse, air tight, gentle for any lady, fine, dainty mane and tail, a day road horse, fine style and action, elegant harness, very pleasant on the bit and warranted sound and kind. FINE AND FAST BLOOD BAY GELDING, 15½ high, 6 years old, extra stylish, game and handy driver, can trot in three minutes and pass the end of the road, learn nothing, gentle for lady to drive, warranted sound and kind. HANDSOME BAY SADDLE Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old, stylish driver, extra fine under saddle, no vice or tricks, safe for any one to drive, flowing mane and tail, warranted sound and kind. ONE TOP WAGON, made by Stivers, good order. SEVERAL OTHER TOP and open top Road Wagons. NUMBER SIX SECOND hand double and single Harness. ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT and Express Wagons. ALSO SEVERAL other Horses. FULL DESCRIPTION at sale. SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

AT 58 LIBERTY ST.—GREATEST BARGAINS YET. Two Phaetons top and no top, at cost to close out the lot. Two Buggies, from $145 up, some new work very low. Rockaways, Depot and Jagger Wagons, all at reduced prices. Harness, great variety and best class, hand made work. Afghans, Robes, Sheets and Mats, finest and largest assortment in the city.

Stables and Buildings way below cost, to close concernment. At 58 Liberty street. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY FIFTH STREET, A. near Third avenue.

Has on exhibition at the factory and warerooms as above, a new style Top Phaeton with Decbe rumble. A most complete Phaeton for two or three persons.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY FIFTH STREET, A. near Third avenue.

Has on hand and for sale cheap,
One Victoria Phaeton.
One six passenger Phaeton.
One open Rockaway.
Several no top Wagons.

A BREWSTER ROUCHE, CURTAIN COACH, ROCKaways top and open Wagons, top and open Phaetons with and without rumbles, Express and Jagger Wagons, Harness suitable for all purposes, from $12 up, Top Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c., at the cheapest store in the New York, 1,246 and 1,248 Broadway, near Forty first street. LITTLE & TURNER.

A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, top and open Buggies, Express and Business Wagons, one Road Wagon, Brewster built. 141 West Broadway.

A.—THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD. A variety of seasonable carriages in all the newest and most approved styles. Clarences, Landaus, Coupes and Landaus, Rockaways and Buggies, Pony Phaetons in variety with or without tops. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A GOOD TRUCKING OR CARTING BUSINESS WITH or without stock wanted. Address, stating particulars, TRUCKMAN, box 11, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, DESIRABLE styles on hand and to order. HICKS, 660 Broadway.

A.—TURNOUT SEAT TOP PHAETON, $300. DEPOT Wagon, Tile and Shafts, $250 cost $700. Waconet, cost $750, for $350, second hand sold low. HAWS, Fourth street and Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS NEW 3 SEAT ROAD WAGON TO exchange for a two seat depot wagon. Apply to T. A. S., 338 Sixth avenue.

ARMY HARNESS CARTS, FLAGS, TENTS MULES, Cedars, McClellan Saddles, Army and Navy Clothing, Canvas, Awnings, Boat Sails, Waterproof, Trucks, Wagons, Horse Covers. W. A. CARLEE, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

AN IMPORTED SADDLE HORSE OF ARABIAN stock, one of the handsomest animals in the city, thoroughly broken and perfectly gentle; a lady or gentleman will find a real bargain. Apply to W. BRETHERTON, 325 Broome st. eet.

A HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, WARRANTED SOUND and kind, harness and saddle, to go in pair or single. Also a Victoria for sale cheap together or separately. Apply at stables, 214 West Thirty seventh street.

A.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME BROWN HORSE, 15 hands 1 inch, with a long flowing mane and tail, 6 years old, sound, kind and gentle, also a top Buggy, harness and Robes. Can be seen at 47 Great Jones street, Falman's stables.

A SPLENDID ROAN MARE, 14 HANDS HIGH, WARranted sound and kind in every respect, is a splendid side saddle mare for a young lady or boy to ride, price $225. To be seen at the stable 113 West Thirty ninth street.

A PONY PHAETONS ALL STYLES, FROM $120 UP. Depot Wagons new and second hand, top and no top. Express Wagons, all sizes. $100 up, one Elegant Landau, trimmed with brown cloth, at a bargain, two Sixers top Wagons, three Dusenbury & Van Dusen Road Wagons, nearly new two second hand Brewsters, one second hand six seat Phaeton, Harness, Sheets, Blankets, &c. ROBERT M. GLUCK, 20 to 32 Wooster street.

ANY PERSON HAVING AN OLD HORSE THAT CAN trot or pace fast for sale cheap, may address L. WILSON Herald office.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE CARTING WORK of one or more stores in the vicinity of Pearl and Cedar streets. Address PURCHASER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

CORBETT & CO., 152, 154 and 156 West Twenty fifth street, offer a great variety of second hand Carriages, including top and open Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Landaus, Clarences, Dog Carts, All of the above are in excellent order and will be sold very low.

CARRIAGES.—THE ASSORTMENT OF FIELD, LOCKwood & Co.'s manufacture, now comprises extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons. 680 Harness. H. B. WITT & CO., 13 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

DEPOT WAGONS, EXTENSION TOP AND HALF TOP Phaetons, jump seat Buggies and light Road Wagons, all styles, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. HANDSOME HORSES, HARNESS AND BAROUCHE. By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in front of salesroom, NO. 60 LIBERTY STREET, a fine span of bay Horses, 15½ hands, 8 years, old warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, fine, free drivers, also double Harness and Baroche, in fine order. Sale peremptory.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT TOP WAGON (WOOD BROS make), almost new, having been used three or four times only, will be sold cheap as the owner is going to Europe. To be seen at WILSON'S livery stable, Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

A BLACK GELDING, 7 YEARS, 16½ HANDS, FOR sale, one handsomest and most highly broken horses ever offered, from country, never to dealers' hands, broken by present owner, spirited, yet can be driven by lady or child. Morgan stock, promises speed, free handsomest horses ever seen in Central Park, attracts great attention, no vices, warranted sound and kind, in harness and saddle. Call, see best broken horse you ever saw. WINFIELD stables, Fifteenth street, west Sixth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE WILL SELL A pair of dark bay Horses, 16½ hands, also a Clarence and Phaeton (Wood's make), Harness, &c., all in first class order. Can be seen at COGSWELL'S livery stables, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty third street.

A LOT OF TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, EXPRESS, Grocery and light Business Wagons for sale cheap. 348 West Twenty seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. M. GLUCK.

A MAGNIFICENT PHAETON, TOP AND NO TOP Buggies, Road and Express Wagons at 25 per cent less than cost. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. 97 and 99 Charles street.

ANOTHER LOT LADIES' PONY PHAETONS JUST RECEIVED, ten different styles, immense stock of all other styles Top and Open Buggies and handsomely Cut under Rockaways, Depot Carriages, 100 sets Harness, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY, for sale or exchange for Horses of less value. Also a few low priced Horses, fit for carts, trucks or any business. Inquire at 641 Canal street, corner of Washington.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH TEAM OF SORREL Horses, sound and kind, in hands, 6 and 7 years old, with or without Phaeton or Rockaway, Harness, Blankets, &c. Address box 1,307 Post office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PAIR OF 7 YEAR OLD Horses warranted sound and kind, suitable for heavy carriage. Also light dumbiens. Inquire at 6.0 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, kind and gentle, suitable for general family use. Apply at LOMBARD'S stables, fifty eighth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS old, very fast, long mane and tail, warranted sound, quiet in single or double harness, also Kittanning true. Can be seen at 47 Great Jones street, Falman's stables.

FOR SALE—YOUNG, SOUND, KIND, SPEEDY AND very stylish Horse. Can be seen at Brown's stables, Fourteenth street, west of Sixth avenue. Apply to C. PARKER, 123 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS, IN GOOD order, made by Lowden, price $75. Apply at 43 Dey st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK HORSE, 7 YEARS, 15½ hands, long mane and tail, trots in 3 30, afraid of nothing, stands without tying, one of the finest family horses in the city, sound and kind in all harness, a lady can drive him. Apply at stable, 56 First street, New York.

FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE, ONE IRON GRAY Horse, suitable for cart or truck. Can be seen until sold. Apply at BERNS' Express, 342 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND, 1 ROAD WAGON, 2 TOP Buggies, 1 Coach, 3 Coupes, 2 Brewster Park Phaetons, 1 Doctor's Buggy, 1 Extension top Barouche, 1 top Pony Phaeton, 1 set of light table and 11 set of single Harness, at 1,402 Broadway, near Thirty ninth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STRONG TOP BUGGY, city made job and shafts complete, $225, bargain as owner leaves city. Apply at 152 West Twenty ninth street.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND HAND DOG CARTS, IN perfect order and very stylish, also one Cabriolet, in perfect order and very stylish. Brewster & Co. Can be seen at CHRISTIAN ROLLIN'S carriage manufactory, 1,215 Broadway, corner of Forty seventh street.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES JUST from the country, suitable for all purposes, to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster and Spring streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BUILT TO SPECIAL order and only run a short time, also two Coal Carts and three good Horses and Harness. Apply at 4.6 and 428 East Ninth street.

FOR SALE, ONE SORREL HORSE FIVE YEARS OLD, 14½ hands, can trot in 3 30, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, and good under saddle. To be seen at 127 West Thirty fifth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LADY'S PONY, 14½ hands, warrant kind, sound and gentle either in harness or under the saddle, also a lady's Saddle. Inquire of CHARLES McCABE, 204 East Twenty fifth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LIGHT NO TOP BUGGY Wagon and single Harness. FRANCIS WOOD, 411 East Thirty seventh street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE FIVE YEARS OLD chestnut Horse, 15½ hands high, can trot in 2 50 or better, he is a splendid driver and afraid of nothing, warranted sound and kind. Apply at WINFIELD'S stables, 110 and 112 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE SECOND HAND TOP Wagon, one Pony

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 VERY PLEASANT ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with first class Board and attendance reasonable, for the summer months. 35 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place. Reference required.

1 LARGE ROOM, ON SECOND STORY, FRONT, WITH all improvements; also back Parlor to let, with superior Board; terms moderate. 211 East Thirty-ninth street.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, and for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner of Harrison.

3 O. FOUR GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant Rooms in a newly furnished house, with a widow lady; no other parties in the house; Board for the ladies only; nice as they can be taken good care of during confinement; location near Broadway, below Prince street. Address Mrs. MORTON, station A, Spring st.

3 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or single; large Parlor, suitable for doctor or dentist; table unexceptionable; references.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—NEW AND handsomely furnished Rooms, in suite, for party of gentlemen, with every convenience, on second and third floors, with or without Board.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and Union square.—One large Room and two Hall Rooms, to gentlemen only, with first class Board; terms moderate for the summer. References exchanged.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board, to permanent or transient parties. Terms moderate for the summer.

10 FIFTH STREET, NEAR THE BOWERY.—ROOMS to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. Inquire at the house.

14 TH STREET, 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—AN elegant Suite of Front Rooms will be vacated this week; private table if desired. Also desirable Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen.

14 TH STREET, WEST, 319.—ROOMS, CONTAINING every modern convenience, to let, with Board, to families or gentlemen. References.

15 WARREN PLACE (CHARLES STREET), TWO blocks from Tenth street and sixth avenue.—Large, airy Rooms, comfortably furnished, with Board; location desirable; house modern.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, large and beautiful Rooms, en suite or separately; also fine Rooms on fourth floor; house first class.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—LARGE AND handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate prices for the summer. Mrs. BRAINARD.

22 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—IN A PRIvate family second or third floor, newly furnished, with private table, or to gentlemen without board.

23 D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished suite of Rooms to let, to families, with or without Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at 25 East Twenty-third street.

23 D STREET, NO. 120, EAST.—HANDSOME SUITS OF Rooms to rent, at summer prices; transient parties are invited to call; table Board given.

25 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWELFTH AND Thirteenth streets.—Furnished Rooms on second floor, with all improvements, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged.

26 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—TO LET with Board, two Rooms on third floor, front; two on fourth floor; two gentlemen can be accommodated with table Board.

35 TH STREET, CENTRAL LOCATION.—PARTIES desiring transient accommodation or occupying their own houses, and wishing to secure table Board, can obtain particulars at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—AN ELEGANT suite of Rooms, with private table; also Rooms for gentlemen, without board.

36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LOCATION DElightful; house large, handsomely furnished and in every respect first class; transient boarders accommodated at moderate prices.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine Suite and single Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families and gentlemen at summer prices.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Pleasant Suite and single Rooms, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with or without Board, large Rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and wives; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

47 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Two very pleasant large Rooms, for gentleman and wife, with Board; also had Room for single gentleman; reference required.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

49 SEVENTH AVENUE, THREE DOORS FROM Fourteenth street.—Beautiful Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; terms to suit parties for summer months; references exchanged.

50 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to rent, singly or en suite, with or without Board, at summer prices.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—A PRIvate family offers eligible accommodations, with full Board, for the summer. Reference required.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A suite of Rooms, on second floor, front; private table if desired. Also desirable Rooms for gentlemen, at summer prices.

51 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three gentlemen, can have nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in private family. Terms moderate.

53 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECond floor; transient and day boarders; restaurant in house.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, and strangers coming to the city.

125 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, CORNER IRVing place.—First class accommodations for boarders at reasonable rates. American, Turkish, Russian and medicated baths, skillfully administered. Dinner at 1 or 6.

142 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A LADY WILL let a newly furnished Room to gentleman and wife; Board for lady if desired. Terms moderate.

156 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A THIRD story front Room to let, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, VERANDA row.—A large Room, well furnished and in complete order, to let, with Board, in a private family. Terms moderate.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, two very pretty front Rooms, on the second floor, at very moderate prices, with every comfort of home; house first class.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, large nicely furnished Room on fourth floor; very few boarders; good location.

223 WEST TWELFTH STREET, FRONTING GREEN-wich avenue.—A party (eight inclusive) of married or single gentlemen, declining the annoyances of general boarding, and who could appreciate the luxury of a newly furnished, cool, fully shaded residence, beautiful table, the best of market, neat cooking, reasonable terms and a family of one will please call as above.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A WELL furnished front or back Parlor to let, with good Board; also other Rooms; house has all modern improvements; location desirable; terms low.

228 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Several furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a first class house.

252 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. Apply for two or three days.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Nice square Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; modern improvements; private family; terms moderate.

536 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-FIRST and Forty-second streets.—A Suite of Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, would do let, with Board, to a first class family.

753 BROADWAY, NEAR EIGHTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished Room, with bathroom attached, to let; convenient to all the hotels. Inquire of Mrs. S. P. LOVETT, up stairs.

842 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR FIFTY-FIRST street.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to married or single gentlemen; terms moderate, with references.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mrs. WEST, 144 West 40th street, near Seventh avenue.

A LADY, LIVING ON EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, will let, with Board, two large, airy Rooms; house first class and family private; terms reasonable. Address W. C. E., box 4,619 Post office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW VERY PLEAsant Rooms to let to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged. 19 West Washington place.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, RESIDING IN first class location, will let to gentlemen and their wives elegantly furnished Rooms on first floor, front; Board for ladies only; private table if desired. 102 East Seventeenth street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL AT tendance before and during confinement, in the family of a regular physician. Address M. D., 54 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL WANTING DELIGHTFUL BOARDING PLACES can choose at the "Boarders' Directory," 387 Broadway. Established 1857. Send full particulars of all vacancies.

BOARDERS WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, near Long Branch; pleasant location. Address W. T., Long Branch, N. J.

HARLEM.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A few spare Rooms, will let them to single gentlemen, with Board; convenient to both cars and boat. For full particulars address 21 West 127th street.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—WITH OR without Board, at 54 West Twenty-sixth street, a few doors from St. James Hotel; unexceptional references given and required.

WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NO. 20.—TO LET, WITH Board, suit of Rooms on second floor, with private bath, and one on third floor; also table board for gentlemen.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY, for the purpose of learning the language. Address, with full particulars, AMERICAN, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, by a young lady, engaged during most of the day; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, Broadway and Tenth avenue. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, and other particulars, TEACHER, box 250 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A pleasant healthy in Harlem, two or three Rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with Board; would prefer a modern house, with exclusive use of bathroom and closet. For good accommodations and home comforts a fair price will be paid. Please address E. L., Herald office, with full particulars, as soon as possible.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; full board for lady and breakfast only for gentleman; terms not to exceed $10 per month. Address, stating location, E., box 108 Herald Uptown branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

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GLENHAM HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 151, 153 and 155 Fifth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, New York. This Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished in the most elegant manner and is now open for the reception of guests. The scale of prices adopted both for the Rooms and Restaurant are moderate, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

MADISON PARK HOTEL, BROADWAY, TWENTY-first street and Fifth avenue.—All front rooms and baths; coolest house in city, being round style; first class in all respects. W. GILBERT TOPKINS, Proprietor.

MYERS HOTEL, 85 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH street, between Broadway and University place.—On the European Plan. A few families or gentlemen can be accommodated at reasonable rates.
JAMES McPYKE, Proprietor.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 1,186 BROADWAY, CORNER of Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, New York.—With excellent table; board $3 50 per day.
LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—FAIRVIEW HOUSE, SPRING VALLEY, ROCKland county, N. Y., accessible by either Northern New Jersey or Hackensack Railroad, now open and ready to accommodate a limited number of boarders; location unsurpassed; terms very reasonable.
WILLIAM R. FUNSTON, Proprietor.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR PLEASANT, airy Rooms, in one standing high and habitable choice, will please address, on July 1, box 184 Post office, Astoria, L. I. Gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

A.—BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Now open with enlarged and improved accommodations; from City Hall, 20 minutes by boat every hour from Bay street; near landing.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD OUT OF city, within 40 minutes of City Hall. Address, stating terms, G. P., box 188 Herald office.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR EIGHT ADULTS. LARGE Rooms, good Board, extensive grounds, well shaded, 15 minutes from depot, family private; terms $8. Address G. G. R., box 185 Pemaquid Post office.

A GENTLEMAN, LADY AND FOUR CHILDREN, from 4½ to 12 years old, and nurse, desire country Board on Long Island Sound or sea shore; farm house preferred. Address JACOB ADLER, 209 West Forty-first street.

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS REQUIRE COUNTRY Board, either at a first class hotel or farm house, with good stabling for three horses; rooms must be large and board liberal; location required, near salt or fresh water, with good bathing and boating facilities and within easy access to New York. Address, with full particulars, C. J., box 4,161 Post office.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, $14 per week; single gentlemen, $6; only half an hour's pleasant ride from New York; delightful location, surrounded with trees and shrubbery. 68 New street, corner Washington, Newark, N. J.

AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON—BOARD CAN BE HAD in private family; newly furnished Rooms; shady grounds; four minutes from depot; terms moderate.
O. WINTHROP STARR.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A NICE COTTAGE facing the beach at Far Rockaway, would accommodate, with Board, a small family or a few gentlemen; good bathing, boating and fishing. Address M. E. P., Herald office.

BOARDING HOUSE ON THE HUDSON.—THE LEBAnon House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson and is now ready for the reception of guests. W. W. REYNEA, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing, Orange county, N. Y.

BOUND BROOK, N. J.—FINE, LOFTY ROOMS; A FEW left; very healthy place; five minutes' walk from depot; excellent table. All particulars of mail.
GEO. MANLY MILVER.

BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—40 MINUTES to the city, eight from station; fine house and grounds; large airy rooms; plenty of shade; high ground; extensive view; good and abundant table; good stabling. Terms $7. Apply at 175 Fifth avenue.

BOARD MAY BE HAD AT THE MAPLE GROVE House, 10 miles from Catskill; terms moderate. Address J. H. STODDARD, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—A FIRST class house, two hours from city; reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOHN RAYMOND, 247 Broadway, or JOHN PARR, 512 Eighth avenue.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER OR THE WHOLE YEAR, at Roselle, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 45 minutes from New York, five minutes from Elizabeth.—Families or single gentlemen can have the comforts and freedom a private boarding house at moderate rates; board from $7 to $10 per week; rooms large and airy; only half a block from the depot; reference A. D. Hope, 119 Liberty street, New York. Address HARRIET FLETCHER, Roselle, Union county, N. J.

BOARD AT BERGEN POINT.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations, excellent table, with a family living near the water; boating, bathing and fishing. Address W. F., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD (six years old) and nurse, near Passaic, N. J. Address, with terms, F. L., Herald office.

BOARD AT PECONIC, L. I., WITH ALL THE COMforts of a large farm; salt water bathing close by and stable accommodations the best. Also Horses and Carriage to hire. Board $7 per week; reference.
O. D. CASE, 344 Bowery.

BOARD AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—A FEW choice Rooms can be had in the Ross Mansion. Address Mrs. MOORE, as above, or H. K. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—A FEW BOARDers can be taken in an elegant country residence, within an hour of the City Hall. This is one of the most desirable places around New York. Good air, perfectly healthy and high ground. Address M. M., Herald office.

CHILDREN CAN OBTAIN THE COMFORTS OF HOME in a cool, shady, healthy location; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Also Board for several adults. Address box 22 Post office, Matawan, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD IN MORRISANIA.—A PRIVATE family would like a few quiet boarders; house is situated on high ground, well shaded, with large, airy rooms; only five minutes' walk from depot on New Haven Railroad, and horse cars pass the door every 15 minutes; terms moderate. Address J. E. C., Morrisania.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ON THE HUDSON; HANDSOME river view and view of the Catskill Mountains; fruit in abundance; croquet ground; stabling for horses; three minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station and one mile from steamboat landing; terms for adults $8 per week; house first class. For particulars address F. W. ROCKEFELLER, Germantown, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE WITHIN A few yards of the Long Island Sound, pleasantly situated, can be obtained by applying immediately at the office of F. B. KETCHUM, 58 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WAVERLEY HEIGHTS, 40 minutes by the New Jersey Railroad; 16 trains daily; shady, comfortable and good accommodations for private family; plenty of milk and choice fruits; large grounds and woods. Inquire of JOS. KAUFMAN, 110 Chambers street, up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CAIRO; FINE LOCATION; near the Catskill Mountains; terms $7 per week. Address E. E. DARBY, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMHOUSE, not over 40 minutes from the city, for a gentleman and wife, where there are no boarders and where all the plain comforts of a country house can be enjoyed. Address, stating location, terms, &c., W., box 215 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BLOOMINGBURG, SULLIVAN county, N. Y.; excellent table; every convenience; mountain drives; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of JOHN E. KNOX, 35 Walker street.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A FARM house; high ground, healthy location; three Rooms, to accommodate six adults. Terms $7 and $8 each per week. For further particulars address J. S. E., Post office, Schraalenburg, Bergen county, N. J.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS TO LET—TO FIRST CLASS parties, in a large farm house near Scarsdale depot, Harlem Railroad. Address HENRY F. BROWN, No. 9 Laight street, New York.

GIFFKIN COTTAGE, STATEN ISLAND, FIVE MINUTES' walk from first landing via South ferry, large, airy Rooms, good bathing; table first class; stabling if desired.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A QUIET farm house, Wading River, L. I., within ten minutes' walk of Long Island Sound. For particulars call on or address W. H. COLES, 23 Park row.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with Board and good, airy Rooms at Bloomfield, New Jersey; 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to or address E. GARDNER, Bloomfield, or TAYLOR, 363 Broadway, New York.

GENTLEMEN WISHING GOOD BOARD IN THE country, on Long Island, within one hour of the City Hall and within one minute of depot, private house, delightfully situated, plenty of shade, fruit trees, large grounds, can be suited by addressing D. W., Herald office.

INWOOD, ON HUDSON.—PARTIES WISHING BOARD can be accommodated on reasonable terms by inquiring at the third house from the depot. Bathing if desired.

MONROE IS A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE, SITUATED 50 miles from New York, Erie Railway; surrounded by hills, lakes and ponds, three minutes' walk from depot. Address box 157, Monroe, Orange county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM South ferry. High, healthy location, beautiful views, walks, drives, bathing, &c.; cool, quiet and shady. Terms $8.
WM. W. KELLETT, 88 Pine street.

ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD AND FINELY FURNISHED Rooms, at one of the handsomest residences in the State, with all city improvements; plenty of shade. Address ORANGE BOARD, 39 Field office, giving address.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—NEHRINGS new hotel, at Greenlawn, near Fire Island, South Side railroad, is now open to receive summer boarders. There is good fishing and sea bathing, &c. For particulars address F. E. NEHRING, Greenlawn, L. I.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATEd with good Board, pleasant Rooms and shady grounds five minutes from station, 1½ hour from New York. Address W. H. SEAMAN, Rosslyn, S. I.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FOUR persons, in the suburbs or country, with one hour of the city; if suited would be permanent; price for all $28 per week. Address box 3,893 Post office, New York.

THREE OR FOUR COUPLE CAN BE ACCOMMOdate with first class Board in a private family at Elizabeth; house has all the modern improvements and delightfully situated; Terms $10 to $12. Address box 178 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, IN NEW JERSEY, within three-quarters of an hours' ride, for two adults, two babies and nurse. Address, stating full particulars, box 8,004 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY THREE LADIES, PARTIAL by one gentleman, on or near Huntington Harbor, or one of the harbors or bays of Long Island. Will run $5 mileage necessary by steamer. Address, with full particulars, L. W., 279 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW BOARDERS AT A FARMERS' residence one mile from Catskill; nice roomy grove, good walks, drives, &c. Address P. M. GORTCHIUS, Catskill.

WANTED—BOARD ON A FARM ON THE SEASHORE for four adults and two children, ten and three years old. Address, with full particulars, FABLE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO children (13 and 5), Board in the country for the summer; must be convenient to Fresh air; good plain board and family comforts indispensable. Address, stating terms, location, &c., M. D. P., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMILY OF four or five. References exchanged. Address, giving terms and particulars, MERCHANT, station D.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ACCACKNONK HOUSE, PASSAIC, N. J., ONLY 12 miles from New York.—Families or single gentlemen can obtain the best accommodations at the most reasonable prices. HENRY DRIVE, Proprietor.

A.—BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON (NORTH Shore, Staten Island).—Now open; enlarged and undergone extensive improvements; fronts the Bay; charge 10 cents boat from Bay street.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Board at Glenmere House; location high and healthy on a beautiful lake 1½ miles from depot; excellent boating, fine drives; near several villages, church, &c. Address O. R. VAN DOREN, Florida, Orange county, N. Y.

BATH HOTEL—SITUATED ON THE SEASHORE AT Bath, L. I., is now open. Liberal arrangements with parties coming early in June. Furnished Cottage, with Board, to let; good stabling, bathing, &c.
GEO. SCHIELDS, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING, L. I.—EXTENSIVE shady grounds, safe sea bathing, boating, fishing; stabling for horses; large rooms; good board; 44 trains daily; one hour from City Hall; terms moderate.

BOARD AT FAR ROCKAWAY.—A FEW GOOD ROOMS, if applied for soon, with first class table. Address G. A. MONTAGUE, VILLA, Rockaway, L. I., or No. 9 East Twenty-second street, New York.

COLEMAN HOUSE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., IS now open for the summer and fall season; attached to the house is a billiard room, with Phelan & Collender tables; first class accommodation for permanent and transient boarders. JOHN J. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADison county, N. Y., is now open for guests.—Sulphur water, drives, scenery and table; we challenge the country. Grand hop July 4. Trains connect at No. 23 Fifth avenue, Wainsworth House.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, VANDERBILT LANDing, S. I., has superior accommodations for both transient gentlemen; season or transient, $14 to $21 per week; $2 50 per day; $4 from Saturday evening to Monday morning.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Now open. Landing Cozzens' dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—Large rooms, spacious grounds, shady and retired; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars. Apply on premises or at 36 Beekman street.

ENBSCOOT HOUSE, FOOT CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, half hour from boat; especially adapted for families; rooms large and airy; carriage to all trains and boat; terms to first families New York and Brooklyn, $10 week for season.
JAS. P. OVERPACK GILL, Catskill, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CHERry Valley, Otsego county.—Lighted by gas; unsurpassed for beauty, commodity, grounds, scenery, drives, &c.; good stabling. Facilitators of J. A. ROBINSON, Manager.

HUGUENOT SPRINGS HOTEL, HUGUENOT, ORANGE county, N. Y., on the Erie Railway, now open.—Terms $10 per week; four trains daily. H. FOSTER, Proprietor.

JAUCH'S HOTEL, SHORE ROAD, LONG BRANCH.—ON the European plan, with large restaurant, well supplied, and with good attendance; elegance, style and comfort. Opened June 1.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN LAKE.—NOW open for families; 1½ hour from New York by Hudson River Railroad; fine scenery, mountain air, &c. For terms address or call on WALTER K. JONES, Lake Mohegan, Peekskill, N. Y.

NORWOOD HOTEL.—48 MINUTES FROM JERSEY City, via Pavonia ferry; 16 trains daily; location perfectly healthy.
E. R. BOUGHTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—NOW OPEN. Mr. Fish can be seen from 2 to 4 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at office of S. Lightstone, 635 Sixth avenue. Time, 40 minutes per New Haven Railroad. Trains running most every hour.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—THE quarter by the greatest pleasure route to America, from Niagara Falls down the river St. Lawrence, will find this the largest and most unexceptionable first class hotel in the city. Guests are guaranteed every comfort and attention at the Ottawa.
BENNETT & MATHER, Proprietors.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J.—NOW OPEN for summer boarders; 1½ hour from New York by boats foot of Barclay street; at 4 P. M.
W. J. POOLE, Proprietor.

SOUTHSIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., ON GREAT South Bay, 1½ hour by Southside Railroad, open for guests; good fishing and boating.
E. C. KING, Proprietor.

SOUTH STREET HOUSE, PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE county, Mass.—One of the most desirable locations in the country for summer rest.
Mrs. D. B. LAMBERSON, Proprietor.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.,
opens on the 27th of June.
Every department of the house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, with entirely new sewerage and water closets.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, FOOT OF MOUNT EQUINOX, Manchester, Vermont, open from June 15 to October 1. Address, by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS. Harlem trains from New York to Manchester direct.

THE HEMPSTEAD, GREENPORT, SUFFOLK COUNTY, L. I., N. Y., has enlarged, newly furnished and opened his House for the season; spring bed mattresses, good board, boating, fishing and bathing. Address as above.

THE MANSION HOUSE AT RED BANK, N. J., IS NOW open for summer boarders; good fishing, bathing and boating; terms moderate by the week or day; five minutes' walk from railroad depot and ten from steamboat.
C. W. SCOTT, Proprietor.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, IN GREENBRIER, West Virginia, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, are now open. They are 2,000 feet above tide water, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heats; capacity for 2,000 persons; charges $3 per day and $75 per month of thirty days. Tickets from New York and return, $39 35. Descriptive pamphlets of JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, New York.
GEO. L. PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.

WASHINGTON ROCK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DUNELLEN, N. J.; high, healthy location; cool, shady grounds; magnificent views, &c.; one hour and a quarter from Liberty street, per Central of New Jersey; convenient at depot on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from New York.
JOHN WOOD, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. (formerly Stetson House.)—Just refitted; open June 15; modern in structure and first class in every respect; will be under the management of Jas. Sykes, of Willard's, Washington, and Peter Gardner, now of the Ghesy House, New York, formerly of the New York Hotel. Applications for rooms, &c., received at the hotel, or by Mr. Gardner at Ghesy House, New York.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SMALL IRON HULL SIDEWHEEL Steamer; 103 feet long; light draught, low pressure; beam engine. Address D. VANNEMAN, Port Deposit, Md.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT, 42 FEET LONG 8 FEET beam, 4 feet deep. Apply at 21 West street.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT NIAGARA, 35 TONS, O. M., three years old; all complete. Can be seen at foot of Court street, Brooklyn. Address NIAGARA, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP RIGGED CABIN YACHT Coronet, 31x13; speed unequalled. Address E. H. HALL, Administrator Estate Conrad Fox, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PLEASURE OR ROW BOAT, 14 FOOT long, cedar built, beautifully finished with mahogany thwarts and gratings, and complete in every particular. Can be seen by applying to G. F. DARLING, 75 Rutgers street.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT JOE. INQUIRE OF WM. SMITH, Canarsie, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW AND FAST STEAM Yacht, in good order, 30 feet long, 6 feet beam. Address C. PALMER, box 689 Post office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—28 FEET SLOOP YACHT, NEW, in complete order; can be seen at the foot of Elizabeth street, South Brooklyn, Erie basin. Inquire of WILLIAM OLDHAM.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE AT AUCTION, JUNE 23.—Forty feet long, 12 feet beam; all rigged complete and in perfect order. BURDETT & DENNIS, 115 Pearl street.

SMALL SAILBOAT WANTED—NEW OR NEARLY new, centreboard, light draught, cat-rigged, wide, stanch, well built; state dimensions and price. Address O. O. H. H., Herald office.

COAL AND WOOD.

$6.—GENUINE LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal; Nut, $6; Furnace and Egg, $6 50; Stove and Range, $7.
THOMAS THEDFORD,
Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

TERRACE GARDEN.—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY, JUNE 23, GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
ROSE HERSEE, JOS. HEINE.
For full particulars see Friday's Herald.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 21, AT 8.
1. Overture—"Fidelio" (by request) ..... Beethoven
2. Andante—Fifth Symphony ..... Beethoven
3. Waltz—"Artists' Life" ..... Strauss
4. Finale—Third act "Don Carlos" ..... Verdi
5. Overture—"Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
6. Ave Maria—(for orchestra, by F. Liszt) ..... Schubert
7. Waltz—"Konigsfelder" ..... Strauss
8. Ballet—"Faust" ..... Gounod
9. Overture "Semiramis" ..... Rossini
10. Scherzo—"Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
11. Waltz—"Aquarellen" ..... Strauss
12. March—"Old Hell" ..... Barnum
Admission Tickets, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $1 extra.
Packages of twelve tickets, $4.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1871,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
THEODORE THOMAS,
GRAND GALA AND PROMENADE CONCERT.
First appearance of the fellow no eminent Soloists—
Mr. BERNARD LISTEMANN, Violin;
Mr. ERNEST ARFT, Violoncello;
Mr. C. B. SCHIRIRO, Cornet-a-Piston.
THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA
will on this occasion be increased.
A MILITARY BAND
will perform during the intermissions.
TICKETS ON THIS OCCASION ONE DOLLAR.
Can now be had at all the principal music stores and at the Central Park Garden.
Private Boxes, $1 extra.
No admission on Season or Package Tickets.
Free list entirely suspended, with exception of tickets issued to the press.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON
and of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
JAMES HAREBELL,
the poet hero of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful heart story, in four acts, entitled
THE MAN O' ARGILE,
which was performed at the Princess' theatre, London, for more than 100 nights, and constitutes the dramatic event of that city in 1867.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1¾.

AWAY AHEAD.
THE EVENING TELEGRAM
In LOCAL NEWS,
In FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
In POLITICAL MATTERS,
In THEATRICAL CRITICISMS,
In IMPORTANT ITEMS,
In TELEGRAPHIC SPECIALS,
In EVERYTHING WORTH READING,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM
IS
AWAY AHEAD OF ALL THE EVENING PAPERS.
Our readers can have THE TELEGRAM, last edition, sent to their country residences for 50 cents a month.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 265 BROADWAY, June 1, 1871.
ORDINANCES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SQUARES AND PLACES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks in the city of New York, do ordain as follows:—
ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN
1. To cut, break or in any way injure or cause the trees, shrubs, plants, grass, posts, railings, chains, lamps, lamp posts, benches, trees, guards, buildings or structures on, upon any of the public parks, squares or places of or within the city of New York, or to die into or upon the soil within the boundaries of any such parks, squares or places, or of any roads or roadways upon or across the same.
2. To graze or feed any horse or other animal upon the grass, except when and where the word "common" is posted.
3. To expose any article for sale or exhibition, unless previously licensed thereto, on any part of such squares or places, or on any street or avenue adjacent thereto.
4. To post any bill, placard, notice or other paper upon any structure within such squares or places or upon any street or avenue adjacent thereto, unless previously licensed so to do by the President of the Department.
5. To play upon any musical instrument within such squares or places, or offer for hire, carry or display any flag, banner, target or transparency without the permission of the President of the Department.
6. To erect any structure, stand or platform, or hold any meetings in such squares or places without previous permission therefor from said President.
7. To use threatening, abusive or insulting language upon any of such squares or places, or doing any obscene or indecent act thereon, or any act tending to a breach of the public peace.
8. No hackney coach, carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any such square or place, or upon any street or avenue adjacent thereto, without previous license, and then only at such place as shall be indicated and allowed by the President of the Department.
9. No horse or other animal shall

VALLANDIGHAM.

Herald Special Report from Dayton.

Funeral of the Deceased Politician.

AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

Imposing Procession from the House to the Cemetery.

SCENES AT THE GRAVE.

Meeting and Action of the Bar of Dayton.

EULOGIES OF THE DEAD.

Speeches by Messrs. Thurman, McCook, Cox and Others.

DAYTON, June 20, 1871.

The intense excitement which has prevailed here, and, indeed, all over the State, since the announcement of the death of Clement Laird Vallandigham culminated to-day when the funeral took place.

DAYTON CROWDED.

Last night the late trains from the east, the west, the north and the south came into the city crowded. The hotels were jammed, and many of the visitors found quarters at private residences. This morning there was a new influx. Delegations from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and the smaller cities of the West arrived upon every train. The trains from the country surrounding Dayton came in great numbers, and by nine o'clock the wide streets were crowded with people, and with all conceivable shapes and styles of vehicles.

GENERAL SORROW.

There has been no such gathering here within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the whole affair was the feeling of sorrow which seemed to pervade the vast concourse. A stranger would have supposed that Vallandigham had been the father of the mass of the population, not only of this State, but of the other States of the Union. It would be absurd to suppose that they were all democrats. The general feeling of sorrow and regret extended to the republicans as well. In the death of the distinguished partisan all political malice, past hatreds and animosities seemed to be buried. Nothing was remembered but his sterling personal qualities and attainments of head and heart. Those who knew him most intimately, or with whom he was associated in political and business relations, went about the streets and could talk of nothing but Vallandigham, his virtues, his charity, his ability as a lawyer, his reckless boldness as a politician, his independence of character and his "new departure" resolutions. If strangers, from the earnestness and eloquence of Vallandigham's friends, failed to be impressed with some faint idea of his greatness, they could not but perceive that in this community, at least, the leader of the million anti-war democracy was revered and beloved. Whatever faults he had seemed to have been forgotten or buried; only his virtues were remembered.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

At nine o'clock this morning the late residence of Vallandigham, on First street, the aristocratic street of the city, was thrown open to the public, and the remains exposed to the view of the masses whom during his life he had swayed and led at his will. The house is an unpretentious, square-built brick, of two and a half stories, painted lead color, with green blinds, and is surrounded by a small yard and an abundance of beautiful shrubbery.

AN HONEST POLITICIAN.

Mr. Vallandigham evidently did not make a fortune out of politics. His entire estate is not estimated at over $10,000. It is, perhaps, under this figure, and all of it earned in his profession as a lawyer.

A REMINISCENCE.

The remains were placed in the hall, which runs directly through the house, and the crowd passed from front door to the rear. At three o'clock on the morning of the 5th of May, 1863, this same house was surrounded by a company of United States troops, with orders to arrest Vallandigham at all hazards and convey him to Cincinnati. Vallandigham refused to surrender, whereupon the soldiers battered down the doors and forced an entrance. The doors still bear the marks of violence. The front one especially is hacked and battered as if with an axe. During his life Vallandigham would not allow them to be repaired or replaced. He evidently regarded these works as evidences of what he considered a heroic contest. It is stated that Mrs. Vallandigham secured one of the axes used by the soldiers, which she still retains as a trophy of the struggle.

MANY VISITORS

From nine o'clock until nearly one the crowd passed through the hall (where the remains lay) in one continuous stream. It was a motley crowd, but there was little of that idle curiosity which usually marks such an occasion. Many a strong man and many a gentle woman stopped to drop a tear over all that was left of a man who, with all his alleged cold, calculating ambition, had somehow or other managed to entwine himself around the hearts of this people in a way which few men have done or can do. Vallandigham was an idol here, even while he was earnestly engaged in opposing the war. His "new departure" movement had won for him new friends, while he retained nearly all the old ones.

THE COFFIN.

The coffin rested on a catafalque covered with black velvet. It was of rosewood, elaborately and handsomely finished. On the lid was a heavy silver plate, bearing the inscription,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.
JULY 29, 1820.—JUNE 17, 1871.

It was covered with wreaths of English ivy and elder blossoms and lilies. It had eight silver handles, with tassels attached, and was ornamented with Masonic emblems.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.

As the town clock tolled the hour of one the Rev. Edward P. Wright, rector of Christ church, donned his surplice and began to recite the well known burial service of the Episcopal Church. The cosey little parlors of Mr. Vallandigham's late residence were crowded with a sympathizing group of friends, mostly ladies. The men stood around wherever they could find a place. The interior of the house is as plain and unpretending as the exterior. No elaborate and costly works of art adorn the parlor walls. There was a portrait of Mr. Vallandigham, evidently painted in his younger days, and an imperial photograph of him hung over the chimney piece, in the front parlor, showing him as the world has seen him. Among the other pictures were well executed photographs of Robert E. Lee and Alexander H. Stephens. There was no likeness of Jeff Davis to be seen.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

By the time Rector Wright began to conduct the service the crowd in the street immediately in front of the house had increased to many thousands of men, women and children. There was neither egress nor ingress. All in front of the house and for blocks was one solid mass of human beings, anxious to look for the last time upon the well known face of the democratic leader. When the Masonic procession came up, followed by the members of the Dayton bar and other civic societies, it became necessary for the Marshals of the day, aided by the police, to clear the street—an operation performed, happily, without accident.

MRS. VALLANDIGHAM.

When the funeral services at the house were ended the friends were assembled to take a last look at the remains. Mrs. Vallandigham did not leave her room. Indeed, she was not able to do it. Early this morning—as early as nine o'clock—she was brought down to take a last look. As she approached the coffin she gave a loud shriek and was immediately carried to her room. This evening she is still very weak, and fears are entertained that she will lose her reason.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The coffin was finally closed and borne to the hearse by the pallbearers, whose names have already appeared in the HERALD. The funeral procession was then formed in the order stated in my despatch of last night. It was half an hour in passing a given point on the route. Among its numbers were some of the most prominent citizens of the State.

THE GRAVE.

The final resting place of Mr. Vallandigham is a beautiful lot near the centre of Woodland Cemetery, about one mile south of this city. The lot itself is covered with a graceful mound, from the borders of which the encircling ground slopes upward either way, to a surrounding circle of similar mounds, each separated by a narrow valley. Around the new-made grave, in anticipation of the immense attendance, protecting ropes had been stretched, within which only the family and friends and those directly interested in the burial service were to be admitted.

ARRIVAL AT THE CEMETERY.

On arriving opposite the grave the band took position on one of the adjoining mounds, the members of the bar marched inside and surrounded three sides of the grave, while the members of the Masonic Order, dividing in two lines, took positions along the hostle circumference of the cordon of ropes. The casket containing the remains was deposited on the fourth side of the grave, and around it the family and immediate friends grouped themselves.

THE LAST CEREMONIES.

All being in position, the Master of the Masons, accompanied by the chaplain and those appointed to conduct the final ceremonies, advanced from the outer circle to the edge of the grave and rehearsed the burial service of the ancient order according to the prescribed forms. The final echoes of the closing prayer had scarcely died away before the hundred grating of the sexton's ropes as they were withdrawn from underneath the casket told that the mortal remains of Clement Laird Vallandigham had been deposited in the grave. Each of the Masons, according to the custom of the Order, then cast into the still open mouth of the tomb the little green sprig indicative of their ever to be cherished regard for the memory of the departed brother.

FROM HUMAN SIGHT.

A moment more and the dull clods of clay began to cover the remains out of human sight, and the worms of earth were secured in the possession of their lawful prize. Then, while the band played solemn dirges, and while weeping relatives with lingering footsteps returned to their carriages, the vast assemblage, overcoming the feeble barriers, began with one consent to crowd around the closing grave, all eager to behold the spot where they had laid him and thus pay their last tribute of regard to the memory of the man they admired.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

So passed this distinguished citizen of Ohio off the stage of action, when has been to him the scene of many and varied experiences.

HEARD FROM THE DEAD.

Meeting of Members of the Bar in Dayton—Resolutions of Sympathy—Speeches by Senator Thurman, General McCook, Congressman Cox and Others.

DAYTON, June 20, 1871.

At ten o'clock the members of the bar of this city held a meeting at the Court House for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Resolutions appointed yesterday. In addition to the members of the bar of the city there were present many distinguished gentlemen of the legal profession from other parts of the State and the country. Among them were Senator Thurman, ex-Senator George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, of New York, Lewis D. Campbell, General George W. McCook and others. State Senator Odlen presided. The court room was densely packed.

REMARKS OF SENATOR THURMAN.

After the reading of the resolutions, which were of the usual character of all century resolutions, only a little more prolix, Senator Thurman arose and said:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN—At a bar meeting like this, composed of gentlemen of different political sentiments, assembled to pay a tribute of respect to a deceased professional brother, any remarks other than those touching his professional character and his character as a man would obviously be out of place. I suppose that this consideration must necessarily attenuate what I have to say, if, indeed, brevity were not greatly to be desired on this occasion. Of the professional character of Mr. Vallandigham I have no personal knowledge. I never saw him try a case; I never heard him make a legal argument. I have, however, read some of his printed arguments, that were characterized by that force of mind, that felicity of expression, that marked every production of his pen; but in the actual struggle of the bar I never saw him in my life. And yet I know he must have been a great lawyer by the reputation he attained in a city whose bar is second to none in the State, and where no ordinary man could attain the standard he attained; and I also know it well, from my knowledge of the man himself, a knowledge extending through some thirty years of his life. I know he had that quickness of apprehension, that grasp of mind, that steadiness of purpose, that earnestness of will, that felicity of expression, that magnetic eloquence and that untiring industry which could not fail to achieve success at the bar when coupled with an integrity of character, both in his public and in his private career, which no man ever called into question. I know, therefore, that he must have been a great lawyer. I saw evidences of it in the sad circumstances that produced his death; for he had one remarkable trait of character that, perhaps, brought him to his untimely end—in whatever cause he embarked—be it political, be it moral, be it professional—he threw his whole soul into it. It seemed impossible for it to be otherwise. Many a time have I met him in political conventions and in social intercourse where political or moral subjects became the topic of conversation. Many a time I have agreed with him, but not unfrequently have I disagreed, and yet I could not help being struck with the fact that however untenable any theory he advanced seemed to me, however much to my mind it might seem untrue, he never failed to be thoroughly convinced of its truth himself. His mind was so constituted that his theories were truths to himself, however much to others they might seem unsound. And with that eagerness of mind, that ardor to which I have alluded, he prosecuted every cause which he espoused, and I cannot help thinking, after reading, with a careful and painful interest, the circumstances of his death, that he owed it to this trait of his character. He had a theory of the defense of his client, whether right or not I know not. I have no opinion in regard to this matter, and if I had it would not be proper to express it here. I have no doubt it was truth itself to him. I have no doubt he believed it as much as he believed in his own existence, and that in his eagerness to impress that belief upon others he lost that prudence which characterized the man.

Mr. Chairman, many a lawyer has lost his health and even his life in pursuit of his profession. By an overworked brain, by sickness contracted in the exposure that sometimes attends a professional career, by agitation of mind, loss of happiness and sometimes loss of friendship, men have become wearied of life and sunk gradually into the grave; but no man whom I ever knew has lost his life in as dramatic and heroic an exercise of profession, in so thorough, so complete an absorption in his cause, as our lamented friend. Most grateful to his friends is the fact that without regard to party, that without regard to political subjects, without regard to any subject whatever, there is now one universal voice of lament, one universal expression of sorrow, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

GENERAL MCCOOK'S EULOGY.

General George W. McCook, democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, said:—

I did not desire to utter a word upon this occasion which has brought us together. I understood it would not be expected from me, and I would be silent now if I had not been named by the gentleman upon my right, and but for the fact that my silence might subject me to misconstructions. I have known Mr. Vallandigham longer, perhaps, than any person who has been of recent years connected with him. I commenced the study of Latin in a school taught by his brother, and while he himself was a pupil. Our relations from that time on, through almost the entire period of our lives, have been friendly, and for years there was not a line of difference between us. I have not known him in his professional career of late years, for I was a young man when he left the part of the State where I was born and in which I resided. I have never been associated with him in the trial of a cause and, as Judge Thurman has remarked, I never heard him try a case. My experience of his ability was confined to a single professional relation that I sustained to him. I was retained by him to argue his right to a seat in Congress against the distinguished gentleman whom I am glad to see attending this meeting today—I mean Hon. L. D. Campbell. That case involved no questions that required great professional ability. The questions were merely statutory questions upon the rights of voters, and in some cases upon the power of the courts. But I know, as Judge Thurman says, that he must have been a great lawyer, for he had the qualities which at the bar always command success. I know that in that direction he was a tireless worker, and it always seemed to me that it he had a fault at all it was this wonderful persistence upon separate facts, in a case not necessary, as it seemed to my mind, to the determination of it. He was unwearied in the sifting of every fact, details irksome to so many. I do not know that we ever reach general results successfully without the closest attention to details. These always commanded his careful attention and prolonged his labors. He had great force of will. He had great energy of character, which will win the race. He was a man who, as Mr. Thurman has well said, never had a doubt. His mind seemed never poised in deliberation, but he seemed to speak always with the sincerity of an assured conviction that nobody could shake and that no enemy could overcome. We mourn the circumstances of his death. We sympathize with the family that he has left behind him; we sympathize with his only son and with his distressed wife, and we are called to mingle our grieis with theirs, and would be gladder still if our sympathies could alleviate the terrible violence that has fallen upon them. We think his death unfortunate, and, in some respects, it undoubtedly is so. The old Greek would have said that he died a happy death—that he died with his armor on his back, and that his armor sounded as he fell. He died in the pursuit of his profession; he died as the brother of Daniel Webster died, who fell his length before a jury while arguing a cause. I say I had not intended to speak a word on this occasion, and if, as I have already remarked, my silence might not have been subject to misconstruction I would have preferred to have heard from others who knew him more intimately at this bar—that arena to which he had for the last few years more especially devoted himself. But I could not, when called upon here, fail to say what I have said.

REMARKS OF MR. COX.

The Hon. S. S. COX, of New York, said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—I have been two nights and a day upon the cars coming hither, and I am almost unfitted by reason of physical exhaustion, as well as by reasons of an emotional nature, from making any consecutive speech, or even thinking a consecutive thought. Judge Thurman has well depicted the traits of character that marked Mr. Vallandigham. He spoke especially about his relations to the bar and his legal accomplishments in that high forum. He showed those characteristics which (also, I think, from his early, rigid Presbyterian discipline. But I think, Mr. President, it would be unjust were I not to say, what has doubtless occurred to gentlemen more intimately and recently associated with him here, that within the last few years he toned to a better harmony, many of those attributes belonging to our discordant partisan politics. I think that members of the bar with whom he differed as often on political matters as he did with me—I think that members of the democratic party, and especially gentlemen of the opposing party, have found that as he grew older he had a larger humanity. As time walked along with him hand in hand it seemed that his charity began to be more mellow, graceful and gentle. It seems to me that is the experience of our friends here who are listening so intently to my words. It is the ripe, mellow and graceful *finale* to his life of struggle which makes this the most mournful day Ohio ever knew. In our early associations, Mr. President, especially during the war, in Congress, he showed those rigid outlines of character which seemed to many proof of uncharitableness and bitterness. His recent revelations in regard to our national politics have not only a kindly but a national significance. By his "new departure" he sought to draw with cords of a common love and a mutual patriotism men of all parties and men of no party and men of both parties with a common and kindly unity. He often disputed with me Burke's apotheosis, that we should cultivate the grace for matters of greater pith and moment. He believed it was not politic or politics, but "statesmanship." But, sir, recently he recognized the idea of success for his politics as paramount as much as those politics were in his judgment best. This wonderful unanimous ratification today attests the belief of his people in his sincerity and purity of motive. I think that latest phase of his character impressed me more when I met him a few weeks ago in New York. He then seemed to be more cheerful for our country's future. May I be allowed here to say also that I received a letter from him on Saturday morning last, just as I was leaving my door in the heart of the great city of my love and adoption, New York. It was full of hilarious words about our new political departure and the shaking of the dry bones. It spoke in a postscript about the case in which he was engaged—"I am in the McGehan case; I am full of murder now." It was a simple, rollicking expression to one who was accustomed to speak cheerfully to him. I had scarcely gone ten steps from my house when I met our physician. He said—"Have you heard the news from your friend, Mr. Vallandigham? He has fallen with his professional armor on." He had not at that time heard of his decease, but this surgeon knew from the peculiarities of this wound that it would certainly prove fatal. I leave to you, my friends, to imagine the effect of the terrible news. I have known the deceased, Mr. President, in many relations. The first I knew him he was in the Legislature of Ohio. Even then he was a leader of the people although not more than twenty-one years of age. I think that he was, perhaps, the man who did more than any other man in Ohio to inaugurate your new constitution. Of that Senator Thurman can speak more definitely. Yes, I am sure I am right. My first incident with our friend was, strange to say, about international affairs. When I came back to Ohio from college I said to him a little brazenly, when I had written on the work of Hugo Grotius. Mr. Vallandigham read it, and, with a tact of scholarly and careful sympathy, wrote me a letter of praise soon it long before I ever knew him or expected to be on the Foreign Affairs Committee, or to go to live in New York city, to try international cases before claims and commissions. I met him afterward, in 1856, at the Democratic State Convention of that year. It was a wild, fierce convention. Mr. Vallandigham was president of that Convention. In was there I first saw displayed his command of men, his tact, his indomitable courage and parliamentary skill. I was impressed greatly with his courage and earnestness and the incomparable skill which he there displayed. I there observed, also, what I afterwards had occasion to know in my public debate at Washington, that no man was more thoroughly versed in parliamentary law or its practice than he. In the language of a quaint English author, he wielded his rapier as if it were a broom hilt. He never failed to make his mark, either upon the gallery or the members. He was always carefully heard when he spoke. In a body which measures men by instinct, and at that time full of great debaters he had no fear. Those who knew him less as a painstaking scholar will not fail to recall his painstaking labor *literae*. He marked his most elaborate speeches under the lamp, but while he was seldom satisfied with his material efforts he always lived to have his friends speak well of his impromptu efforts. But, sir, I came here not to analyze his character or to rehearse political associations, but simply as a friend who never differed with him in friendly relations. I have often received from him hospitality in this city; his house has always been so open; his kind and noble bereaved wife (consation) has always been so ready to welcome her husband's friends, that I would prefer to speak of him in social and personal relations. I come, as all feel, from our families, wives, sisters, mothers, children, to lay something before the widow and the orphaned boy that will relieve the desolation of the one by our sympathy and direct the other along the path of public and private probity and honor his father trod. In fine, I come as an early and dear friend, to try a June rose upon his bier and to speak of my friend who is gone, but who a memory remains. It will be as long as your beautiful Miami remains, in whose bosom he will sleep his last sleep.

Speeches were made by Hon. L. D. Campbell and others, after which the members of the bar formed in procession and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Vallandigham, for the purpose of attending the funeral.

MASONIC.

Appointment of Officers of the Grand Lodge for the Ensuing Year.

The Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, M. W. John H. Anthon has made the following appointments of Grand Officers, which, with those elected at the last annual communication, will constitute the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year. The Committees on Foreign Correspondence and on the proposed New Constitution are also announced:—

Grand Officers—R. W. Charles Roome, New York, Grand Marshal; R. W. Cornelius Esselstyn, Hudson, Grand Standard Bearer; R. W. William R. Brown, Matteawan, Grand Sword Bearer; R. W. Philip Merkle, New York; R. W. Joseph Koch, New York; R. W. D. W. Talcott, West Troy, and R. W. Isaac H. Brown, New York, Grand Stewards; R. W. John D. Servlss, Amsterdam, Senior Grand Deacon, and R. W. Charles E. Young, Buffalo, Junior Grand Deacon.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence—R. W. E. P. Breed, M. W. Joseph D. Evans and M. W. Stephen H. Johnson.

District Deputy Grand Masters.—First District, R. W. Elwood E. Thorne; Second, R. W. John A. Foster; Third, R. W. George Van Vliet; Fourth, R. W. Enoch George; Fifth, R. W. C. Augustus Gregory; Sixth, R. W. Stephen S. Marshall; Seventh, R. W. Andrew E. Sufferlin; Eighth, R. W. B. C. Wade; Ninth, R. W. John L. Staats, Jr.; Tenth, R. W. Wm. Watt; Eleventh, R. W. James M. Dudley; Twelfth, R. W. John W. Havens; Thirteenth, R. W. Azariah H. Sawyer; Fourteenth, R. W. Alexander T. Goodwin; Fifteenth, R. W. F. A. Goffe; Sixteenth, R. W. Luther E. Barker; Seventeenth, R. W. Mills Van Valkenburg; Eighteenth, R. W. Bolivar Ellis; Nineteenth, R. W. William A. Brodie; Twentieth, R. W. L. A. Waldo; Twenty-first, R. W. Lorin King; Twenty-second, R. W. John B. Manning; Twenty-third, R. W. Thomas L. Higgins; Twenty-fourth, R. W. and Rev. C. B. Ellsworth; Twenty-fifth, R. W. Samuel Jones. Lodges working in the German tongue in First, Second, Third, Fourth and Twenty-fifth districts, R. W. Charles Sackrenter. Lodges working in French, Spanish and Italian tongues in same districts, R. W. E. A. Richshoner.

Committee on Proposed New Constitution—M. W. Joseph D. Evans, M. W. John J. Crane, M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, Robert H. Waterman and Thomas Strong.

BAD POLICY.

Another Raid on all the Policy Shops in the City—One Hundred and Seventy-seven Arrests.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Superintendent Kelso issued the following order to the captains of the various precincts in relation to their "pulling" of the various policy shops within their jurisdiction:—

SIR—At fifty-five minutes past four this P. M. you will proceed to arrest all policy and lottery dealers in your precinct. In making the arrests the officers should be particular in obtaining the books, to be used as evidence. Leave with caution and promptness, so that each and every place will be visited. Notify this office of the result.

J. J. KELSO, Superintendent.

Promptly at the hour designated a simultaneous descent was made on the "shops" through the city, but owing to the fact that, somehow or other, the news of the intended raid leaked out from Police Headquarters during the afternoon, the affair was not nearly so successful as it was expected to be. One hundred and seventy-seven arrests were made of actual proprietors found in and about the premises of the different shops, all of whom were locked up in the station houses over night, and will this morning be arraigned before the several police justices throughout the city. The largest number of captures made was in the Eighth, the Fourteenth, the Seventeenth, the Twenty-seventh and the Twenty-ninth precincts, more establishments of the kind being situated in these than in any others. The arrests in the Twenty-seventh precinct were as follows:—George Sullivan, 140 Greenwich street; John McKenzie, 185 Washington street; Robert Weaver, 14 Cortlandt street; John Carr, 108 Greenwich street; William Davis, 27 Dey street; Geo. Edwards, 171 Broadway; G. Bogherds, 18 Rector street; John Williams, 129 Cedar street; James Hogg, 116 Greenwich street; Fred Tracey, 35 Rector street; William Watson, 57 Carlisle street; E. B. Hulse, 188 Greenwich street; William Dubert, No. 5 Battery place; John Cugerr, 15 Albany place.

The following are the arrests in the Eighth precinct:—Thomas Merick, 140 Prince street; William Kent, 115 Thompson street, Frank Rogers, 55 South Fifth avenue; Samuel Mark, 158 Prince street; Hurley English, 167½ Thompson street; Samuel Whitlock, 48 West Houston street; James F. Malley, 153 Spring street; William Plumer, 447 Broome street; Charles Downing, 49 South Fifth avenue; John N. Edwards, 63 Sullivan street; Lewis Wheeler, 170 Wooster street.

In Captain Redfern's precinct—the Fourteenth—there were nine arrests made, as follows:—Benjamin, No. 2 Amity street; Washington Fulton, 235 Mercer street; John Wilson, No. 1 Astor place; Alfonso Swift, 134 Clinton place; George Sampier, 73 East Thirteenth street; Samuel Hilton, 27 Minetta lane; David Nolan, 166 Sixth avenue; George Rogers, 133½ Amity street, and Samuel Anson, 118½ East Thirteenth street.

Only seven "unfortunates" were "pulled" in the Ninth precinct, and their names are as follows:—Cornelius Blanvelt, 243 West Twelfth street; Rudolph Hines, 707 Greenwich street; Francis Coleman, 123 Christopher street; Frederick A. More, 111 West Tenth street; Joseph Sneden, 653 Hudson street; George Sinclair, 187 West Fourth street.

The arrests in the Seventeenth ward are as follows:—Philip Erbeck, 227 East Twelfth street; Geo. Everling, 149 Third street; George Warren, 114 avenue B; William Daly, 406 East Fourteenth street; Ferdinand Peterson, 63 First street; Charles Mack, 292 East Houston street; Charles Wilson, 92 East Houston street; George Watson, No. 2 Stuyvesant street; Lewis Mehrling, Tenth street, corner avenue B; Gertrude Escarter, 192 Second street; William Brown, 290 Second street; Philip Schandler, 341 East Twelfth street; Henry Eagle, 109 First avenue, and Caroline Cauradie, 46 First avenue.

The following are the arrests in the Twenty-ninth precinct:—Joseph Washburne, No. 153 West Thirty-third street; George Linenthal, 59 West Thirtieth street; John Bayen, 952 Broadway; Samuel and William Webb, 418 Sixth avenue; John Dunne, 157 West Forty-first street; Charles Read, 25 East Nineteenth street; Hy. Shaw, 455 Sixth avenue; Thomas Meadire, 160 West Thirtieth street; Edward Lawson, 101½ West Twenty-fifth street.

ARREST OF HARRY HILL.

He Procures Bail and Rescues Reddy the Blacksmith from an Iron Cage.

An officer from Queens county, by the name of Smith, yesterday morning sought the to him unfamiliar regions of Houston street, and at No. 26 found the person of Mr. Harry Hill, a well known sporting gentleman, and reputed prominent backer of Billy Edwards in his recent mill with Collins. After a few introductory remarks the said member of the

QUEENS COUNTY CONSTABULARY

stated to Mr. Hill that he had a *billet doux* for him in the shape of a bench warrant issued by the county judge of Queens, and requested, in the most polite manner possible consistent with his duty, the honor of his company to the remote but thriving town of Hempstead. No sooner had the formalities been passed than he was invited to partake of the hospitalities of the "Exchange," and Hill having ordered out his road wagon and famous trotting mare he seemed perfectly willing to begin the journey homeward.

SUDDENLY RECOLLECTING SOMETHING,

however, he adjourned to the place of Reddy the Blacksmith, and induced him to accompany them, exhibiting in the little game he was playing a handful of trumps that would have been very pleasant for the quietest chance to behold. Mr. William Varley was induced to accompany the party and to accept the companionship of a friend of Smith, who had in his possession a handsome revolver and a brilliant set of bracelets. A little before noon the quartet started for Hempstead. Arrived at Flushing Harry Hill said that his mare was blown, and shouldn't be pushed by overdriving, and that he would be blowed if he would be ruined by any driving or tyrant. As the only feasible method of escape from the position was to get to Hempstead before the court adjourned, he hired a coach at Flushing, paying twenty dollars for the same, to finish the trip, and all four arrived in the Queens county court room just as the court was being adjourned, at between six and seven o'clock P. M. After a little parley, in which

HARRY HILL, ADDRESSING THE JUDGE,

said, "This is an outrage prompted by personal pique and misrepresentation, and I ask of the court that I shall not be detained here when I can obtain bail on the spot to any amount." The court was reopened. The Judge then said:—"Mr. Hill, you are arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting a prize fight which took place within the limits of this county and which was in open defiance of the laws of this State. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

HARRY HILL—Not guilty, and as I have no counsel here, I will, with your Honor's permission, plead my own case, as well as that of Mr. Varley, who has been arrested with me on the same charge. Will your Honor allow me to represent Varley? (A scarcely perceptible nod from the Judge, permitted Hill to continue.) Neither Varley, I think, nor myself was guilty of any intent to violate the law, either as aiders or abettors in the matter. I have but to say amount here present in court, not only for myself, but for Reddy, who is here arrested with me. I would like to have your Honor accept that bail and allow me to stand trial at the next term of the court."

Harry Hill here sat down and there was a repressed laughter evident on the part of a large number of persons present to cheer. At this juncture a Mr. Simmons, a hotel keeper, of Flushing, stepped forward and offered to become surety. The Court demanded two bondsmen. There was a moment's silence; then a voice strongly flavored with the brogue was heard,

"ISN'T THAT HARRY HILL?

"Is he in trouble? Bedad, I'll go his bail." Harry spoke up bravely, "that here's the Blacksmith." "Go," cried the Irishman, "he's a friend of yours, shure, I'll go him bail, too." The man who was a contractor of the vicinity, came forward, and, with Simmons, signed both bonds for the appearance of the parties, bail being taken in the sum of $2,000 each. At midnight Hill and Reddy returned to the city, both under the influence of an extra quantity of wine. The effect of the liquor upon each was as slight as expected. Hill's genial nature shone forth with more than its usual force. He was polite, affable and generous, while the beast in the composition of Reddy made him appear tenfold the drunken desperado he is reputed to be.

REDDY AGAIN RAIDED.

He Assaults and Beats Harry Hill—A Big Row on the Carpet.

At a late hour last night the notorious Reddy the Blacksmith went into Harry Hill's, No. 36 East Houston street, and proceeded to insult every one he met. Mr. Hill quietly remonstrated with him, when he drew off and struck him (Hill) a powerful blow in the face. His striking was a signal for all the "peelers" who nightly follow him to join in the assault, and in less than a minute they had stripped off a large and valuable diamond pin from Hill's shirt and gone through his pockets. The people in the house set up a cry of "Murder!" "Police!" "Watch!" &c., &c., which brought some half dozen valiant "peelers" upon the scene of action. Varley was arrested, but his "peelers" all escaped. While on the way to the station house a big burly looking brute ran up and assaulted Hill, striking him a severe blow in the face. The officers who were accompanying Mr. Hill at once seized the fellow, and before they could quiet him were compelled to knock him down two or three times. This salutary manner of dealing with "lamb" had the desired effect, and he was now very easily taken in. At the station house he gave his name as Daniel Day, and said he resided at 55 Wooster street. Reddy gave his residence as 217 Houston street. They were both, on complaint of Hill, locked up, and will this morning be taken to the Tombs.

After the party was cleared out of Hill's place, a large Derringer and knife were found on the floor, which had been dropped by Reddy or a man named Johnny Murphy, who accompanied him.

BEACON PARK.

Opening Day of the Spring Trotting Meeting.

Two Closely Contested Races—Collision on the Track—The White Gelding Easton Boy Wins the Three-Minute Purse, and the Chestnut Mare Nonesuch the 2:26 Premium.

BOSTON, June 20, 1871.

The opening day of the spring meeting at Beacon Park was one well calculated to please the management, and was highly satisfactory to the spectators. The attendance was large, while the sport was good, yet the favorites were beaten.

There were two events on the card—the first being for horses that had never beaten three minutes previous to the closing of the entries, and the second for horses that had never trotted faster than two minutes and twenty-six seconds. In the first race the entries were Clark Spaulding's white gelding Eastern Boy, D. W. Beckler's bay gelding Charles Dickens, M. Carroll's bay gelding Czar, R. Johnson's bay mare Lottie, E. K. Conkling's bay mare Bridget, O. A. Hickok's bay gelding Dunderberg, A. W. Worcester's bay stallion Northern Chief, F. Whittaker's black gelding Andy Johnson, Budd Doble's brown gelding George W. Jarvis and Thomas P. Carpenter's gray mare Young Heatherbloom. The prize was $1,000—$600 to the first, $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse—the race being mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Of the above number four were withdrawn.

The second race was for a purse of $2,000—$1,200 to the first, $600 to the second and $200 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The entries were E. C. White's bay gelding Ed White, D. A. Creamer's bay stallion H. W. Genet, F. W. Nodine's sorrel mare Belle Strickland, Budd Doble's sorrel mare Idol, D. H. Blanchard's chestnut gelding Licence, John Murphy's bay gelding J. J. Bradley, and T. P. Carpenter's sorrel mare Nonesuch. Of the above two were withdrawn. In the three minute race, before the start, Young Heatherbloom was the favorite over the field at 100 to 45. In the second race H. W. Genet was the favorite, selling in the pools for $100, Nonesuch $45, J. J. Bradley $30 and the others as a field bringing $11. The backers of the favorite in the first trot fell heavily by an accident that befel Heatherbloom in the second heat. She collided with Northern Chief and had one of her sulkey wheels taken off, while the sulkey of the stallion was upset and broken to pieces by the horse running away. Heatherbloom behaved quietly after the accident and never attempted to run. In the second trot Genet was a great favorite, and his backers lost heavily on him by his unsteadiness.

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Bridget was away first, Eastern Boy second, Heatherbloom third, Czar fourth, Andy Johnson fifth and Northern Chief sixth. In this way they rounded the turn and passed the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds. There was no change of places to the half-mile, Czar leading two lengths, Eastern Boy second, half a length in front of Heatherbloom, Bridget same distance off, Northern Chief fifth and Andy Johnson sixth. Time, 1:16. Going into the lower turn Young Heatherbloom drew close to the leader and before reaching the three-quarter pole showed in front. There was no doubt of the result then. She came in front of Czar and won by a length, Eastern Boy third, Bridget fourth, Northern Chief fifth and Andy Johnson sixth. Time of the heat, 2:30½.

Second Heat.—Czar had the lead, Eastern Boy second, Northern Chief third, Bridget fourth, Andy Johnson fifth, Young Heatherbloom sixth. At the quarter pole Czar led one length, Eastern Boy second, two lengths ahead of Northern Chief, Andy Johnson fourth, Bridget fifth and Heatherbloom last. The time to the quarter pole was thirty-six seconds. The Czar kept the lead down the backstretch and was one length and a half ahead of Eastern Boy, who was six lengths in advance of Northern Chief, the latter being one length ahead of Andy Johnson, Heatherbloom sixth. In this way they passed the half-mile post in 1:14. The race was very close between Czar and Eastern Boy along the lower turn. Heatherbloom then began to close up and passed Andy Johnson, and as she came to Northern Chief a collision took place between them, and the wheel of Heatherbloom's sulky was taken off and Roden thrown out. The driver of Northern Chief was also spilled and his horse got away and ran for half a mile, while Roden held on to the mare and kept her quiet. Eastern Boy and Czar continued to have a neck and neck contest, which terminated at the score by Eastern Boy winning by a short length, Czar second, Bridget third, Andy Johnson fourth. Time of the heat, 2:30½. After the collision the matter was discussed by the judges, when they concluded to distance Heatherbloom and Northern Chief.

Third Heat.—The horses had a very even start, and they kept together around the turn. When they came to the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-nine seconds, Eastern Boy led an open length, Czar second, one length ahead of Bridget, the latter being four lengths in advance of Andy Johnson, the two last named having broken up on their way thither. At the half-mile post, which was passed in 1:17½, Eastern Boy was half a length in front of Bridget, who was two lengths ahead of the Czar, Andy Johnson far behind. Bridget then broke up and fell back, giving the second place to Czar. Eastern Boy then came away and won the heat very easily by three lengths, Czar second, three lengths ahead of Bridget, who was half a length ahead of Andy Johnson. Time of heat, 2:33½.

Fourth Heat.—Eastern Boy was first away, Czar second, Andy Johnson third and Bridget fourth. When they passed the quarter pole, in thirty-eight seconds, Eastern Boy was leading half a length, Bridget second, three lengths in front of Czar, the latter being half a length in front of Andy Johnson. Eastern Boy was four lengths ahead of Bridget at the half-mile pole, in 1:15½, and, coming on steadily, won the race by two lengths, Bridget was second, ten lengths ahead of Czar, who was eight lengths in front of Andy Johnson. Time of the heat, 2:31½. The following is

THE SUMMARY.

BEACON PARK, BOSTON, June 20.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never trotted better than three minutes—$600 to first, $300 to second and $100 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Clark Spaulding entered w. g. Eastern Boy	3	1	1	1
M. Carroll entered b. g. Czar	2	2	2	3
E. K. Conkling entered b. m. Bridget	4	3	3	2
F. Whittaker entered blk. g. Andy Johnson	6	4	4	4
Thomas P. Carpenter entered g. m. Young Heatherbloom	1	dis.		
A. W. Worcester entered b. s. Northern Chief	5	dis.		
D. W. Beckler entered b. g. Charles Dickens	dr.			
Robert Johnson entered b. m. Lottie	dr.			
O. A. Hickok entered b. g. Dunderberg	dr.			
Budd Doble entered br. g. Geo. W. Jarvis	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:15	2:30½
Second heat	39	1:14	2:30½
Third heat	39	1:17½	2:33½
Fourth heat	38	1:15½	2:31½

THE SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—Nonesuch took the lead, Ed White second, J. J. Bradley third, Belle Strickland fourth, Genet fifth. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-seven seconds, Nonesuch led one length, J. J. Bradley second, H. W. Genet third, Ed White fourth and Belle Strickland fifth. Going along the backstretch Genet took second place and made for the lead, but Nonesuch was

CHINA.

Departure of the United States Squadron for Japan.

Prospect of More Trouble at Tien-tsin.

HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

Trouble at Tien-tsin—Departure of the American Fleet—Another Coolie Outrage—Edict Against Lotteries—Completion of the Hong Kong and Shanghae Cable—Shooting Affair.

SHANGHAE, May 12, 1871.

The American fleet left this port for Nagasaki on the 8th inst., where they are to meet prior to starting for the Corea. His Excellency F. F. Low was on board the Colorado, flagship of Admiral Rodgers. The whole Asiatic fleet is to join the expedition excepting the Ashuelot, which is undergoing repairs. Mr. George F. Seward does not accompany the expedition.

We have had quite an interval of silence lately as to the late Tien-tsin massacre. Ever since that terrible affair occurred the journals in this part have always fallen back upon it as a sort of reserve for their editorial sire; but, for about two weeks they have been silent upon the subject. But they came very near having a chance to write about another tragedy that very nearly happened at the same place. A couple of officers of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Salamis went out riding one day through the streets of Tien-tsin. One of them took a hunting crop with him, a sort of stick about two feet long with a leathern thong at one end of it. With this he began slashing at the dogs right and left. A mandarin, in his chair, happening to pass along, the officer, by accident, missed a dog and cut into the chair. The officer apologized, and the mandarin passed on. In less time than it takes to write it an infuriated crowd of Chinamen gathered round the Englishmen and commenced throwing stones, brandishing sticks, &c., and the matter looked pretty serious. But the mandarin, who was only a short distance behind, hearing the tumult, returned and rescued the Britishers. Had he not done so the probabilities are that the foreigners would have been killed. Mr. Fetlock, the British Consul for ——, who is on his way home, and to whom I am indebted for the particulars of this affair from a letter he received from Tien-tsin, informs me that the people there are exceedingly hostile to foreigners yet, and it would require but very little to cause them to rise against the foreign population. Everything is apparently quiet now, and we sincerely trust it will remain so. But it only requires just such a spark as that occurrence of the 5th to raise a conflagration.

From Pekin we learn that the smallpox is raging there. Several cases have occurred on board her Majesty's steamship Zebra. The Tsungli (Governor) has issued a notification to the people urging them to be vaccinated, and strongly recommending the effects of that course.

Telegraphic communication with Hong Kong is now complete, the break in the cable having been repaired, and communication has been perfect since the 14th inst., on which day it was opened to the public. The charges are four dollars per ten words, six dollars for twenty words and three dollars for every additional ten words. With the exception of the distance between Hong Kong and Singapore we are in direct telegraphic communication with London. The Shanghae and Hong Kong Company have made arrangements for the despatch of through telegrams to all parts of the world via Singapore, merely adding their own charge to the British-Indian Extension Company's rates. The laying of the cable between Singapore and Hong Kong was commenced on the 17th of April and probably in less than four weeks telegraphic communication hence to London will be complete.

The Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries Maritimes companies have announced a further reduction in the rates of freight for silk to ports seven per cent to Marseilles and London, and taels 7.60 to Paris and Lyons. The former company also offers to take through freight to New York at rates mine.

The Rev. Dr. Yates has accepted the post held by the late Dr. Jenkins of interpreter to the United States Consulate General.

Lotteries have been raging to quite a great extent in Shanghae. As the Chinese are great gamblers it does not take much to induce them to take chances in these schemes. They are generally gotten up by foreigners, and the tickets sold to Chinamen through the compradores. This state of things seems to have created quite a condition of demoralization among the natives and has called forth the following proclamations from the magistrates:—

Chu, mandarin prefect, expectant sub-prefect and acting chief magistrate of Shanghae, issues the following proclamation in a matter of strict prohibition.

The magistrate has received a despatch from his Excellency the Intendant, stating that his Excellency "has been informed that the Mooting and Kinqpling foreign hongs have placarded the streets with handbills announcing lotteries, styled respectively the 'Wind Pigeon Lottery' and the 'Fortune-making Lottery,' enticing people to purchase tickets, they themselves surviving a profit in the form of a commission deducted from the winning numbers. This is simple gambling, and nothing else.

The foreign merchants who have opened hongs and warehouses here are persons of respectability and good families—now that they should in this way tempt people to break the laws is a very wrong procedure. The Intendant is therefore sending a despatch to the Consul General for France, asking him to give orders for the apprehension and punishment of the offending parties, and to prohibit similar practices for the future. It is his further duty to forward a copy of that despatch to the magistrate, and to request him also to prohibit by public proclamation the evil herein complained of."

In accordance with the above instructions it is the magistrate's duty to issue this rigorous prohibition. He further hereby calls on the military, people and local constables, one and all, to submit, as in duty bound, to their respective occupations, and not be enveigled into buying lottery tickets any more. The local constables are authorized to send in to the magistrate the names of all those tempting people to gamble in the way above mentioned, that they may be punished. Let each obey with trembling; oppose not. A special proclamation.

This proclamation had the effect to cause a good deal of excitement among the lottery dealers. One lottery, which had been originally gotten up for $2,000, at one dollar per ticket, owing to this wet blanket could only get off 542 tickets, and this sum was drawn for in amounts proportionately reduced. The drawing was attended by a couple of hundred Chinese, and had concluded when one or two made the discovery that tickets held by them were not entered in a list which was posted and which purported to contain all the numbers drawn. Another list drawn out in English, however, was complete, and the omissions in the Chinese one only numbered three or four. This suspicions once aroused spread rapidly, and the discovery being made that the foreign manager of the lottery had left the premises it increased, till the *schroffs* (money-counters), thoroughly alarmed, thought it prudent to retire. A complaint was made at the police station by the aggrieved ticket-holders, a policeman sent at once to take charge of the concern, including a safe with the $540, and in a short time the foreign agent returned, having merely left to attend to other business. Confidence was restored and payment of the winning numbers was made. Under the working of the proclamation quoted above three men were arrested for buying lottery tickets and condemned to the punishment of the cangue (a huge wooden collar fitting tightly around the neck). If the tenor of the order is rigidly enforced it will probably effect the complete destruction of these pernicious lottery schemes.

Another case has been tried in Hong Kong and has brought to light some more facts of that infamous coolie traffic that is still being carried on in Macao, with, we are sorry to believe, the connivance of the government officials. On the 30th of September last there sailed from Macao a French ship called the Nouvelle Penelope, bound for Callao, in Peru; she had no cargo on board, but carried 310 Chinese, denominated emigrants, who were nominally undergoing engagements for a term of years to work in Peru. These emigrants had been for some time taken care of in the barracoons of Macao, from which they were transported to the shore under military government; thence shipped off in boats, each one of which had Portuguese soldiers on board, armed with muskets and fixed bayonets, and finally placed on board the Nouvelle Penelope. The arrangements of this ship were in curious coincidence with the first part of the tale. There was a barrier across the deck, abaft the mainmast, constructed of strong wood four inches square and seven or eight feet high. "There were two open barred doors opening aft in the barrier, and there was a cannon at each door, with the muzzle pointed forward." The coolies were not allowed to pass aft the barrier, where during the day a sentry stood on duty. At night they were conducted to the hold of the ship, one of the crew keeping watch at the hatchway. Aft of the barrier slept the captain and crew, who, in addition to the two cannon mentioned above had twelve muskets and bayonets, some swords and revolvers. The ship, moreover, carried a quantity of gunpowder and grapeshot. Before leaving the harbor one of the emigrants jumped overboard and tried to swim to shore. He was captured and brought back to the ship. Three days afterward, out at sea, another jumped overboard and was drowned. At the same time some twenty or thirty of the emigrants on board were crying. They said they had been kidnapped, and a man named Kao-king-mun was seeking to comfort them. "Do not cry, my brothers; in two days more we shall go back to China." The 310 emigrants on board the Nouvelle Penelope, not apparently so eager to proceed to Peru as was the master of that craft to convey them thither, seem to have listened to the suggestion of the man Kao. In any case, they rose, killed the captain and several of the crew, and carried the ship back to China, where some of them succeeded in escaping. The tragedy was not, however, at an end. The Nouvelle Penelope was a French ship; the French Consul at Canton asked for and obtained the execution of sixteen of the coolies who had escaped to land. A Chinese junkboat brought them down from Canton, and landing them on a Chinese island within sight of the windows of houses in Macao, there these sixteen men were, on the 7th of February last, with the pomp and circumstance of a grand ceremony, as on a festa day, in the presence of hundreds of spectators, beheaded by a Chinese headsman. Even here the matter did not rest. One more fortunate than the others escaped to Hong Kong. The pressure brought to bear on the Viceroy at Canton led him to make an informal demand for the extradition of the man. This demand was forwarded to Hong Kong through the British Consulate and placed by the Colonial Secretary in the hands of the Police Magistrate. The man, Kwok-a-sang, was confined under the authority of an old ordinance, pertaining his rendition under terms of Keyling's treaty of 1843, a document which, as not repealed by that of Tien-tsin, has now apparently become null. Fortunately, the man had friends who assisted him, who employed Mr. Francis as his attorney; the latter applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and this led to a protracted trial, the judgment in which has just been delivered by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony in favor of the Chinaman. In speaking from the bench the Judge remarked that it is notorious that the cost of the salable article "man," last down in Macao, is about sixty dollars and under eighty dollars; the price of the same article "man" in Callao varies from $300 to $350; one successful voyage on this average earns the same 5 per cent profit. The Nouvelle Penelope, moreover, was not an exceptional ship of the same authority we learn that an estimated average of labor emigrants per month leave Macao under similar legislation; but it is very seldom, having come within the jurisdiction of a British court of justice, we have not the same authority for what measures are taken on board.

The judge summed up in very severe terms on that traffic, and said that the time had come for a stop to be put to a trade worth the experience of the last three years, especially has shown cannot be carried on without outrages which the British soldiers to indicate. We at least cannot be indifferent to what has become a blot on our civilization. For this case of the Nouvelle Penelope is not the only one. We all remember the case of the Havana ship navigated from the coast of Peru to Japan, the fate of whose crew is still a mystery. We are assured that within a short period some six or seven ships, carrying some 2,000 coolies, have been burned or otherwise destroyed, with an enormous loss of life, both of the coolies and their crews. "Will men," asks the Judge, "who believe there is a Providence not see a Nemesis in these events?"

A shooting affair took place in Shanghae a few days ago under the following circumstances. Some verses had been published reflecting on a Portuguese merchant named Xavier. Although he had no legal proof as to the authorship he felt morally convinced that a Mr. Da Silva was the author, meeting the latter in the street on the 2 ch ult. Xavier struck him several times in the face with a horsewhip. A friend of Xavier's along with him, and who also had felt aggrieved on account of the verses published, Da Silva had both arrested on a charge of assault and brought before the Portuguese consul. Xavier was fined one dollar and the case against Fonseca dismissed. As a result the court Fonseca demanded of Da Silva an apology on his own account, and presented him with a written paper with it he requested him to sign. Da Silva refused, when Fonseca assaulted him with a horsewhip. Da Silva drew a revolver and fired five shots at his assailant, four of which took effect. Still the wounds were not very serious owing to the smallness of the weapon. Da Silva was arrested and placed in jail until the 11th inst., when he was brought up for trial. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and ordered to find two securities of $500 each to keep the peace for two years. The sentence, in my opinion, was severe, and it seems to me the Consul was biased in his decision. But he fined the first assailant for a breach of the law, the second assault would in all probability not have occurred, and in using the pistol against his second assailant he really acted in self-defence. Da Silva has appealed his case to the Governor of Macao.

The number of poor foreigners has increased lately to such an extent that at a meeting of foreign consuls held on the 14th inst. it was decided to take steps to erect a house of refuge for destitute foreigners. The evil had become so great that it is not an unusual thing to see on the streets a foreign mendicant. Some loafers, of course, prefer this mode of getting their bread to honestly working for it. A man who was once largest some time ago from the police force has been heard to boast that he can make two dollars a day by begging. When the house of refuge is completed we hope to see this evil done away with, by arresting every vagrant that can work, by putting him to hard labor, and those who can't put in the refuge.

The following are the rules adopted, and have been assented to by the Municipal Council:—

1. That a house or houses be hired and furnished to accommodate twenty men, to be called a House of Refuge, in which any destitute foreigners may be lodged and maintained without reference to nationality.

2. That the inmates shall conform to the following regulations:—

3. The house to be kept clean and the washing and cooking performed by the inmates.

4. The house to close at nine P. M. from 1st November to 31st March, and at ten P. M. from 1st April to 31st October, at which hour the inmates must be in the house.

5. Each inmate will on Friday daily fold his bedclothes as may be directed by the person in charge; the floor of rising to be swept, the water jars filled, the bedrooms to be kept in order, and the house generally to be put in order by 8 A. M., or at such other hour as may be ordered by the Chinese policemen in charge of the work.

6. Slovenly and disorderly conduct will not be permitted.

7. That each inmate may be required to labor six hours in the day at such work as may be directed by the Municipal Council.

8. Any person wilfully destroying the property of the Poor House to be prosecuted.

9. Any inmate refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulations may be expelled by the Municipal Council, with concurrence of Consul.

10. That one man be paid ten dollars per month to take charge of the house; he will see that the premises are kept clean and prevent anything being stolen or wilfully destroyed.

11. An officer or police will visit the establishment daily to see the regulations carried out.

12. As regards inmates' employment for the inmates, the Council recommend that they be employed in filling the water carts, or should this be considered not affording employment or not sufficiently regular, that a part of the waste ground in the settlement (with consent of the owners) be cultivated as market garden, the proceeds to be sold towards the expense of the Poor House.

THE PECULIAR PLAGUE.

The Disease Still Prevalent but Declining—Cases Reported Yesterday.

The plague which for weeks has been attacking the beasts of burden upon whom the migratory residents of New York daily depend for a motive power to enable them to move about with any degree of comfort, and which so far has defied the most astute delvers into the science of "horse physiology," is still present in some parts of the city. It is not, however, so alarming in its character as it has been. Almost every railroad and stage line stable in the city has been visited by this disease, which the knowing veterinaries denominate "spinal meningitis," and a large portion of the animals attacked have died or been killed when it was discovered that the case was hopeless. Private stables have not escaped the disease, and many valuable roadsters have fallen victims to the singular scourge. It is gratifying, however, to know, from the inquiries made yesterday, that the disease is on the decrease and from some stables has entirely disappeared. Sixteen animals were placed in hospital at the Sixth Avenue Railroad stables, and all recovered except four. There have been no new cases there since Saturday last.

At the Second Avenue Railroad stables 150 have been stricken, and all but eight are convalescent, and the plague has taken its departure. At the stables of the Third avenue line three horses died yesterday, and the hospital has two new and four old cases under treatment, one of which will scarcely survive. A horse belonging to Mr. Bell, of Harlem, was taken with the disease yesterday and died in two hours. The Fifth Avenue Stage Company, it is reported, are suffering severely from the scourge, but its officers refuse to give any details. On all the other lines the disease has disappeared or materially abated. The veterinary surgeons differ as to the character of the disease; but a gentleman who has been much interested in the progress of the disease, and who is a man of experience among horses, makes the following interesting statement of the origin of the disease:—The disease is not, as was at first supposed, a malady of recent origin, but has long been known in Algiers and other parts of northern Africa, where the horses have, from time to time, suffered severely from its effects. The Bedouins term it *borair*, and attribute it to an inflammation of the bowels, caused by an inhalation of the sands of the desert. The endemic has also made at different times frightful inroads among the cavalry of the French army stationed in Africa. The French designated it as an inflammation of the stomach, and call it *paraphlegie*. Their treatment is an injection of turpentine and sulphate of zinc, with bouses of tar balls administered at short intervals, which are said to be very successful.

The peculiar character of this disease has, of course, awakened the curiosity of scientific men, and a consultation of eminent veterinary surgeons will shortly be held, when the much vexed questions may finally be settled.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Telegrams from the Vatican to the St. Vincent de Paul Society in this Country.

The following reply to a congratulatory telegram from the Society of St Vincent de Paul, in the United States of America, on the occasion of the Papal jubilee, was promptly forwarded the same day by the Cardinal Secretary of State:—

TO THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL IN THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA—Thanks and the paternal benediction of the Holy Father.

To a similar telegraphic felicitation from the Catholic Union west of the Atlantic, with assurance of greeting to the Pontiff King, and with affectionate congratulations that his miraculous Pontificate had attained the "years of Peter," the responding telegram was equally prompt and paternal, conveying in the kindest terms—

Thanks to the Catholic Union in America and blessings on their generous work. ANTONELLI.

JAPAN.

Prospects of Trouble in the Empire.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE COREA.

Rear Admiral Rodgers and the Representatives of the Press.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

YOKOHAMA, May 21, 1871.

The aspect of affairs in Japan has not materially changed since last mail. There are still evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of the smaller princes, and the breach is widening between Satsuma and his late confederates. Troops are still pouring into Jeddo; they almost all show the crest of Satsuma. Chosiu is said to have to have fled from his palace, and is not in his own province. Prince Arima, a daimio whose revenue amounts to 200,000 koku (equal to more than a million of dollars), has been giving refuge to all the samourai lately belonging to Foza, Chosiu and Hizen who were discharged on account of their revenue being reduced to one-tenth of their former allotments, and who are ready for anything. The school of Arima's, whose province is in the island of Kiushu, has created quite an excitement in Jeddo, and an order has been issued denying him and his men the privilege of coming to Jeddo. The guardhouses of the capital have been multiplied and, from the appearance of the city, one would suppose that an attack is expected. It is useless to conjecture what combinations may arise or what the issue may be. Foreign ministers know as little about the intentions of government officials or Japanese princes as the latest foreign arrival. The reports one gets from Japanese, who, from their positions one would expect to know something, only puzzles one the more, for they are directly contradictory. One thing is certain, that if war does result the great combination will be against Satsuma. Whether he has succeeded in gaining over to his side the Fo-Kugawa clan is not yet certain, although many circumstances favor the supposition. If he has not, then he certainly has a hard road to hoe, and even if he has effected a reconciliation with the party of the old Tycoon he will have his hands full, provided his enemies can hold together long enough to strike one heavy blow. But we cannot do better than await events, but strongly opine that before two months are over there will be a general war throughout the country.

On the 18th inst. the long talked of expedition to the Corea left Nagasaki under the command of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Low, Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and his secretaries. The fleet consists of the Colorado (flagship) forty-five guns; Alaska and Benicia, twelve guns each; Monocacy (gunboat), six guns, and the Palos, two guns—showing a total force of seventy-seven guns, and carrying about 1,500 men. According to the instructions received from the Secretary of State to Mr. Low, the documents containing which have been published in Europe America, China and Japan, the object of the expedition is to endeavor to make a treaty with the Coreans. From the fact that these official documents have been so widely published it could not have been intended that the expedition should have been kept a secret. That it is a most important mission, destined to bear important results to the commercial world, and that it will ultimately lead, no matter how it may now terminate, to the opening of the Corea, as Perry's expedition led to the opening of Japan, can be matters of very little doubt. The instructions as published only go so far for the American officials to express to the Coreans the desire of the United States to enter into amicable relations with Corea. Should the latter positively oppose such overtures I am led to believe that their chiefs are positive to take no aggressive steps now, but after having delivered the letter from the United States government to the Corean the fleet is to leave with an intimation very much like Cato's threat to the senate, "To go, but to return." One thing, I believe, the Admiral will endeavor to insist upon, and this perhaps immediately—a promise for protection to shipwrecked mariners belonging to the United States.

Intimation has already been sent to the Coreans, through the Chinese government, of the proposed coming of the fleet, and the question is, will the Coreans show a hostile front, or will they allow the Americans to enter their harbors and deliver their written request? The reception given to the Frenchmen a couple of years ago should almost lead us to decide that they will adopt the former course. It is said that they feel very elated at having driven away the French, and feel capable of "licking all creation." On the other hand, the American force, although in European eyes by no means a formidable one, is vastly superior to that which the French took with them, and the courage and confidence of the Coreans in themselves may ooze a little when their eyes are directed towards five men of war such as the American fleet is composed of. One thing is certain, that although the mission is to all intents a pacific one, we doubt very much whether Admiral Rodgers will leave, if attacked, without showing the Coreans a sample of Yankee gunnery.

In the letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Low the latter was directed to consult with Mr. George F. Seward, Consul General for the United States in China, through whom the attention of the government was first drawn to the advisability of attempting to open the Corea. The suggestion was in all respects a wise one. In the first place, Mr. Seward has been twelve years in China, and has devoted himself during all that time with all the assiduity and energy of which he is possessed, and with rare talent and capacity to unravel the mysteries of Oriental politics and the study of Oriental character. But it would have been still wiser to have left the whole of the negotiation to Mr. Seward, for Mr. Low possesses neither the knowledge, capacity nor breadth of view suited to a diplomat. That Mr. Seward has been consulted, according to instructions, I have no reason to doubt; but I am sorry to say, much to the disappointment of all American residents, Mr. Seward does not, as was expected, accompany the expedition. What his reasons are for keeping aloof I cannot say; for the order was positive to Mr. Low to request Mr. Seward to accompany him and to consult him upon all measures connected with the mission. It is quite possible that Mr. Seward did not agree with the course proposed by Mr. Low, supposing Mr. Low to have a course in view, or that he declined to play second fiddle in an affair, when in all fairness he should have led.

With the expedition several civilians have gone. Admiral Rodgers selected among others a scientific gentleman and a photographic artist, but, strange to say, peremptorily excluded all members of the press. Why it is difficult to find a reason. Had it been a secret mission then he could scarcely have done otherwise; but, as before stated, all the official correspondence has been published far and wide, the object of the expedition is definitely stated in the letters to Mr. Low and Admiral Rodgers, as likewise, as nearly as possible could be told, the course to be pursued. If it were a secret mission then clearly no one outside the navy and diplomatic corps should have been allowed, and even then it would be difficult to keep the operations of such an expedition secret when the execution thereof is to be entrusted to about 1,500 men, who are, it is to be hoped, in the enjoyment of the two faculties of hearing and seeing. But Admiral Rodgers, when he refused permission to correspondents for American newspapers to accompany the expedition, in the teeth of letting other civilians go, vouchsafed to give his reasons for so strange and contradictory an action. We believe Admiral Rodgers to be a brave and able officer, but we sincerely hope for his sake that whenever he is called upon to explain any action to the Navy Department his pen will not serve him so scurvy a trick as it evidently did in this instance. The principal reason why our worthy Admiral thought it dangerous to have newspaper men around him was, that they, chronicling all they saw and heard, might inform the Coreans what he had done or was doing in the Corea. I do not like to use the word "absurd" or "ridiculous," in commenting on an action of so high a personage as a rear admiral in the United States Navy; but just now I am at a loss for other adequate adjectives to express my meaning. Perhaps the Admiral labored under the impression that all the Coreans could speak English fluently, or rather that all correspondents could not only speak Corean, but were also gifted with the power of divination, for he was further afraid that his "future purposes" might be disclosed to the Coreans. I sincerely hope that Admiral John Rodgers has better control over his tongue than he has over his pen. Then another weighty argument adduced by the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic squadron was that what your correspondent wrote for the NEW YORK HERALD might get back to the Corea through the Chinese, an unintentional, though I fear an undeserved, compliment both to the HERALD and its correspondent; for, although I have the utmost faith in the HERALD and in its circulation, I can scarcely flatter myself that the Chinaman finds as much pleasure in reading the HERALD, with his fan, even if reference is made to China, as he would take in some other literary productions; and even if this were so, considering the fact that about four months must necessarily elapse before he could get an account in English of what he had probably read at least fourteen weeks previous in chaste Chinese or Corean, I doubt much whether he would become very excited over what he would read. Not take them all in all, the Admiral's reasons were not certainly such as should be adopted at Annapolis, we will say, as samples of logic—at least not ordinary logic; we know nothing at all about naval logic.

The Minister's reasons were equally as deep and well worthy the careful study of the diplomat. I said reasons, when, in fact, only one was forthcoming. Several gentlemen connected with the press of Shanghae had desired to join the expedition. Some of these gentlemen had expressed decided adverse opinions to Mr. Low's course in the Tientsin affair. Mr. Low being an American and their opinions being anti-Low, ergo these gentlemen were anti-American, and, therefore, should not join an American expedition. But it might be stated, powerful as this logic is, it cannot apply to American correspondents of American newspapers. I presume Mr. Low reasoned it out about as follows:—That the Shanghae gentlemen, being members of the press and anti-American, all other members of the press must be anti-American. The press must be excluded! This may not be good common reasoning, but I have a very strong notion that it is Low-diplomatic reasoning.

I said above that a photographic artist has gone with the expedition. Certain conditions were stipulated, which, as far as I could learn, amount to this—that before he could use his skill as he should please the first set struck off was to be presented to the Department at Washington; the second set

WAS TO BE SET ASIDE FOR THE ADMIRAL,

and the third set should be offered to some American news paper but if it should be offered to anyone else; and even for this slight recognition of the rights of the American press we should all be grateful to Admiral Rodgers.

That the expedition will be a successful one is the sincere wish of every American. And though we have a right to feel aggrieved at the action of Admiral Rodgers in thus excluding the press, we feel assured that as a naval officer, should occasion require it, he will acquit himself with honor—but logic is certainly not his forte.

It is also to be hoped that the government will not have cause to regret that it entrusted such an important measure as the opening of the Corea to the Governor of California.

While the fleet was in Shanghae five shipwrecked Coreans were brought into that port. Admiral Rodgers took them on board the Colorado, with the intention of conveying them back to their own country, as an evidence of his pacific intentions, and also to show how shipwrecked people were treated by civilized nations. But the Coreans were afraid that if conveyed home in this manner they would forfeit their liberty and perhaps their lives. They therefore begged hard to be allowed to remain in Nagasaki until they could find an opportunity to get back to their own country by themselves, probably in such a manner that the Corean officials would be unaware of their sojourn in a foreign country. They were consequently allowed to remain in Nagasaki, and the American Consul was requested to see that they were properly cared for during their stay.

If possible the fleet proposes to do some surveying of the coast—provided, of course, the Coreans consent. As it is possible that their stay will be a short one, provided everything goes on smoothly, and should an answer to the request of the Americans be withheld in a reasonable short time the fleet will go to Chefoo to wait the time expires for their return to the Corea. But it is not altogether out of the question that everything will be amicably settled at their first visit.

By the steamer that leaves this place to-morrow for San Francisco two foreign ministers, who have been representing their respective governments for several successive years in Japan, take their departure to proceed home. One of them is Mr. Von Brandt, Minister for the North German Confederation; the other is Sir Harry Parkes, Minister for Great Britain. The former has cut no very particular figure, and has, therefore, attracted but very little attention towards himself. I believe that, although a man of no very positive character, he has made a good minister, and has given general satisfaction to his German fellow countrymen.

But Sir Harry Parkes has played quite a different part. Taken from the consular service while comparatively a very young man, in which capacity he has served in China in times that were by no means tranquil, he came over to Japan as Minister just at the time when that country was waking up from her long slumber and was looking towards the older nations of the world with something like curiosity. Possessed of a considerable amount of energy, a firm will, fair knowledge of mankind, he was enabled to take the lead in ministerial circles almost immediately upon his arrival, and he has retained that position even up to the present day; not because of any extraordinary diplomatic ability or sagacitedness, but from the possession of qualities mentioned; and still more because every other minister here was inferior in capacity to himself. During his whole career here he has carried his bonnet; not so much on account of his own prowess and ability as it was owing to the meekness and timidity of his colleagues. That he has done a great deal of good to his countrymen cannot be denied; but to the general foreign community of Japan his course has been disastrous. Mainly through his efforts and co-operation the old Tycoon was dethroned—the only honest man of the great men of Japan who was favorable to foreigners. From that change Japan has not yet recovered. That the revolution brought with it some good results is an undeniable fact. But these are superficial. The evils wrought thereby are deeper, greater and more enduring. Guided by the temporary interests of some of his countrymen, and his own personal ambition to be considered the first foreigner in Japan, he persevered until he gained his point. And the consequences are the trade of Japan is almost dead, the country overrun with an unpopular and unreliable currency, and civil war threatening, more blasting and more fraught with evil than the last. That Sir Harry Parkes did not himself dream how far his machinations would lead when he commenced his intrigues with Satsuma and Choisiu I fully believe; but having once commenced he was determined to stick to his side unto the bitter end. I said that he had retained his influence up to the present date. That assertion must be slightly amended. He still sits at the head of the council of ministers, but in the last four or five months he has lost much of his prestige. For the first time in several years America has been represented by a minister who, whatever other good qualities he might or might not possess, at least had a mind and will of his own, and was not to be hoodwinked by even Sir Harry. Therefore Mr. De Long's position was equal to the Englishman's. Besides this, Sir Harry, for some reasons that I cannot properly solve, has lost much of his influence with the Japanese. Thus his star of ascendency was just about to set. For several years back he has been looking with longing eyes to the mission at Pekin, now occupied by Sir Rutherford Alcock, and should the change be made, we think, in spite of Sir Harry's manifold faults, it would be one for the better. Who his successor in Japan will be has not yet leaked out.

The Christian question, which has given rise to so much diplomatic correspondence between ministers and home governments is still far from having been satisfactorily settled. The native Christians are still undergoing all sorts of persecutions, and the government seems determined, if possible, to root out Christianity from the native Japanese. If the accounts that I have heard are but half true, the sufferings of the unhappy wretches who have listened to the teachings of missionaries must be horrible. Separated from their homes and families, half starved, forced to do herculean tasks, suspended down craters of volcanoes and tortures seem to be their only lot. And I heard to-day that among one lot smallpox had been introduced among them by inoculation, and a crowd were kept huddled together until the foul disease had done its work, even the dead not being removed from the contact of the living! Is this thing to go on? I have nothing to say of the advisability of missionaries propagating the Christian religion among the Japanese. But as they do it with the sanction of Christian governments, surely it is barbarous to stand quietly by while they are being thus punished. The missionaries of Japan, irrespective of creed, have combined and intend sending one of their number to the different Western governments to represent the condition of affairs existing here and to pray for material aid to stop these outrageous proceedings. We hope they will succeed, or else every missionary should be prohibited from attempting to make another single convert.

The two Japanese belonging to the military class who were captured and imprisoned for a murderous assault upon two gentlemen in Jeddo on the 14th of January were sentenced first to degradation to the common rank and then to death by strangulation. A third man of the same class has been convicted of being an accessory to the crime, and has also been degraded and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The following proclamation has been issued by the Japanese government in relation to the matter, and has been posted throughout the empire, so say the State officers:—

On the night of January 13 certain persons wounded some Englishmen in Nabecho, in Kanda. Vigilant search was made for them, and, having been arrested, they have been punished in the manner shown in the annexed documents.

Intercourse with foreign nations is a matter of the highest moment, and his Majesty has therefore issued repeated proclamations on the subject. That such acts should be committed in spite of them not only involves the credit of the government, but is a disgrace to the country.

Every measure must be taken throughout the jurisdictions of the Fu, Han and Ken (all city governments) to prevent the occurrence of such offences.

Third Month. DAIJOKWAN (Council of State).

The Imperial Mint, that only lately was opened with so much *eclat* at Osaka, has already stopped coining, the machinery being taken down to make way for some of greater power. It is strange that the old machinery was plenty powerful enough in Hong Kong. I do not like to say that it is a "job," although it has all the appearance of one. The Superintendent of the Mint at Osaka is the same gentleman who had charge of the same works while at Hong Kong. He has informed me that it is more than likely that all the devices lately adopted for the coinage will be changed, as will also the standard. This will of course necessitate the recoining of all the money already made and the purchase of new dies. I failed to learn whether these changes originated with the Japanese or with the English superintendent.

His Danish Majesty's frigate Fordenskiold arrived at Nagasaki on the 8th inst. from Shanghae. During their few day's stay the officers of the vessel were engaged in making observations and surveys and taking soundings in anticipation of the arrival of the Nagasaki section of the Great Northern Telegraph cable, which is expected in Nagasaki in about two months. By that time, in all probability, the cable will have been laid between Singapore and Hong Kong, thus making a circuit of the telegraphic communication complete from Nagasaki (through Asia, Europe and America), to San Francisco.

The North German bark Mauritius, Captain Peterson, was totally wrecked at Swanel Island of Yesso on the 23d of April last. Only the chief mate and one seaman were saved. No further particulars have arrived.

The pilot schooner Grassie Lyon has been chartered to visit the Ladrone and other islands in search of the schooner Juna, an account of whose supposed loss I gave you in my last letter. The terms of the charter are that if the schooner returns with any of the passengers, or finds any traces of the missing schooner, she is to get $5,000. If not only $1,500.

As a specimen of a good pedestrian undertaking I clip the following from the Hiogo News:—The distance is nearly 500 English miles, through a country that no foreigner has ever been before.

At about seven o'clock on Thursday night last two Japanese brought to the bungalow of Mr. Rothais, H. B. M.'s Consul, at Hiogo, a Dutch sailor. This man, it turned out, had been passed on by some Japanese officials, making his way overland from Yokohama, and had been passed on by them, under escort, by way of Kioto and Osaka. The man had been a goldown keeper in Yokohama, but being out of employment and unable to pay his passage to this port, he, with more pluck than prudence, determined to change all the way by road. The journey, he states, occupied him twenty-four days; ordinary male pedestrians do it in thirteen and women in seventeen, we have heard. Our adventurer states that he met with the greatest kindness all the way he went and at the courts of two princes, where he applied for assistance, he was treated most sumptuously. On arriving outside of the sacred city he was taken charge of by some yakonins, who, however, treated him very kindly, and lodged him in one of the principal of the Kioto hotels. The Japanese authorities have made no complaint to Mr Rothais, but will, we believe, require the small expenses incurred by the man's escort to be refunded. This, we hear, will be done by Mr Rothais out of his own pocket, his government not proposing for such occurrences. We hope no one will be so foolhardy as to venture on so risky a journey again. It was more by good luck than judgment that the subject of our remarks got here in safety. The government may not care about the joke being repeated. Had it demanded the punishment of the offender in this instance, the Consul, we presume, must have complied with its requisition.

COMMERCIAL.—No improvement whatever can be reported in the labor market for manufactured goods, and prices are altogether nominal, so that the quotations send by last mail will be equally suitable for this. The silk market is dull enough, there being no business whatever done, except among natives. The English mail, it is true, took about 750 bales, of which fully 500 were shipped by Japanese themselves. Holders of silk are willing to realize at reduced rates, but the news from France being so gloomy an almost complete suspension of business may be anticipated.

In tea there has been very little doing. Since the 6th inst. the market may be considered closed for the season, and no parcels of the new crop have as yet appeared in the market. As the weather has been very favorable we may expect a good crop. The Percy Edwards started on the 8th for San Francisco, carrying 114,799 lbs., and the Oslo, for New York, on the 21st, 330,447 lbs.

No vessels are on the berth.

THE TROUBLE IN COREA.

History of the Affair—Admiral Rodgers Instructed by the Navy Department to Punish the Natives for the Massacre of Americans in the Wrecked Ship General Sherman—The War to Go On—Description of Corea and the Coreans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1871.

Five years ago the American ship General Sherman went ashore on the Corean coast. The crew were captured and horribly treated and tortured, some being put in cages and carried around and exhibited to the natives. One of the men escaped, and, reaching an American man-of-war, detailed these atrocities. Admiral Bell, then in command of the Asiatic station, sent the United States steamer Shenandoah to the Corean coast to inquire into the matter and demand redress. On approaching the Corean coast the Shenandoah was fired on by shore batteries, manned by large numbers of Coreans; but as her commander had no orders to return the fire he left and reported the matter to Admiral Bell. Here the matter ended, until Admiral Rowan, in the Delaware, took command. He left this country with orders to settle up both the Formosa and Corean difficulties. When he got on the station he found that the Formosa matter had been settled, and before proceeding against the Coreans the department sent word for him to await further orders. No further orders were given him, and when Admiral John Rodgers sailed in the Colorado it was understood he had full authority to demand redress from the Corean government, and if it was refused, to chastise them to the extent of his ability. With this in view, he carried in the hold of the Colorado a battery of field pieces, a battery of Gatling guns and other means of fighting on land, having full powers in the matter.

As the initial step taken by Admiral Rodgers has excited considerable interest throughout the country, and as there will probably be other and greater difficulties encountered before the question is finally settled, it may not be amiss to state something about the country which our navy has undertaken to chastise.

Corea is a kingdom on the eastern coast of Asia, northeast of China, comprising an area of about 90,000 square miles and a population numbering from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. It comprises a peninsula 600 miles long and 135 miles broad, the adjacent islands and part of the neighboring Continent. The total length of the country from north to south is somewhat less than 600 miles, between latitude 33° 20' and 43 north. The coast is rugged and barren, and the northern portion cold and mountainous, but in the western part the climate is more genial and the soil more fertile.

The government is despotic, and though tributary to China and Japan, the freedom of its action is uncontrolled. The army of Corea is estimated at 620,000 men, and the navy 300 vessels (war junks), carrying from ten to twenty guns each (old twenty and thirty-pounders). The political organization is similar to that of China.

The archipelago of Corea is a group of small islands in the Yellow Sea, on the west coast of the peninsula of Corea. The islands are chiefly granite, and some of them rising to a height of 2,000 feet above the sea. The navigation in Corean waters is both difficult and dangerous, and comparatively little is known of the channels.

Considerable anxiety is felt to hear from Admiral Rodgers, as it was fully expected he would make another attack upon the Coreans the day after the date of his last despatch to the Navy Department.

It is the opinion of competent naval officers here that the combined forces of the European governments now on that station is not sufficient to meet and punish the aggressive spirit exhibited by the Coreans.

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20, 1871.

The Capitol Commissioners have issued the following order of proceedings at the laying of the corner stone of the new state Capitol on the

WEST POINT.

Close of the Examination of All the Classes.

STUDY VERSUS GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

A New Way to Master a Difficult Subject.

The Report of the Board of Visitors and What It Will Be.

PLAIN TALK AND NO NONSENSE.

West Point, June 20, 1871.

To the great relief of the members of the Board of Visitors, who have had the fortitude to remain here until all

THE UNDER GRADUATE CLASSES

had been hauled over the coals by the examining professors, the annual excoriation came to an end this afternoon. I am sorry to say, however, that the second class will renew its studies next September with depleted ranks, owing to circumstances over which the "unfortunates" could have had control had they paid more attention during the past year to their studies than they actually did. It may not be generally known that the examination of the second class is the Rubicon of cadet life which, once crossed in safety, makes a blue coat and shoulder straps almost certain for every one of the next year's graduates. Chemistry is the great stumbling block of the second year, and the way the cadets manage to escape getting "found" on the subject oftener than they do is one of those mysteries which but few people can solve. The fact is, the chemistry text books are very rarely studied thoroughly, and some of the instructors have such little confidence in themselves that in the examinations they are like fish out of the water when they venture to catechise the cadets on "chim." without the text books open before them. I had a conversation a day or so ago with one of the cadets, who passed a good examination, on the subject:—

"I didn't read 'chim.' over once, let alone study it," he exclaimed.

"Then how did you manage?"

"I went in on general knowledge."

"Of what?"

"Of chemistry, to be sure."

"Wasn't that rather risky?"

"It may be, but nine out of ten do the same thing and succeed."

"Supposing you were kept right down to the exact explanations as given in the text books?"

"Well, then the case might be different. That is tried on; but when a fellow goes in with a pretty good

STOCK OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

on the subject there is very little danger of his being tripped up so badly as to get a zero. Now as to the study of the languages the cadets have to suffer.

"How so?"

"Why say French, for example. The cadet goes up to the blackboard and is told to write out a sentence in French. He inadvertently puts a masculine adjective with a feminine noun. 'That's wrong,' cries the professor, and the cadet is told to take his seat."

"Where's the injustice in that?"

"It is just here. We'll say the examination is being held before a committee. When the Professor says 'That's wrong' he doesn't take the trouble to say what is wrong about the sentence, but jots down his bad mark, and the other members of the committee, who may not know French, and, consequently, are ignorant where the wrong is, follow suit, and, under the impression that the cadet has 'fessed' badly, give him a zero."

I simply give this conversation to show in the first place how in some respects a cadet has to depend more upon his general knowledge than thorough study for success, thanks to the hampering ways of some of the instructors, and in the second place how a cadet is often "zeroed" when he doesn't deserve anything of the kind.

THAT OFFICIAL REPORT.

Now that all the classes have passed through the annual overhauling, the Board of Visitors will be at liberty to close up their report. What this report will be is the question which is already causing considerable speculation. We all know what a Board of Visitors' report has amounted to every year for a long time past. It consisted simply of a few pamphlet pages giving a dry account of the examinations from day to day, a tedious enumeration of the military exercises had, almost every paragraph winding up with some fulsome qualification of praise. If any suggestions were made they were made in such a milk and-water way and about such minor subjects that, to use an Irishism, they would have had more weight if they had never been made at all. Last year, to be sure, there was a sort of special board of visitors, in addition to the regular Board, composed of Congressmen and Senators. Their appointment was looked upon as a move in the right direction, and everybody who took an interest in the welfare of West Point predicted that their report would hit every West Point nail squarely on the head. But what did it amount to? The old story of the mountain and the mouse over again. Yet how could it have been otherwise? How could the report of the Board of Visitors that were here with them have been other than it was, or differed in any way from the praise-all style of its predecessors? Hadn't every Congressman and Senator on the special committee, and hasn't every member of the Board of Visitors from year to year heretofore allowed himself to be toted about free of cost to see the sights and enjoy himself in every possible way that the Academy managers could invent for his enjoyment? Didn't each and every one of them accept of hospitalities right and left, break the head of this officer and drink the wine of that one, and could it be expected that any one of them could turn right around and

FIND FAULT WITH ANYTHING

afterwards? Of course not. Then, again, if the Board, or a few of its more active members, made up their minds to drop into the mess hall at meal time, they always made certain to give timely notice beforehand, and acted with equal courtesy whenever they intended to look in upon any other "place of interest" in the institution. I do not mean to say that anything was ever "fixed up" or changed from its ordinary aspect so as to make the visitors leave every "place of interest" with a very elevated opinion of its excellence. Oh, no! Such things, I believe, have been heard of in great public institutions where the military has no sway, but could such things find favor at West Point, no doubt every cadet who shakes his head ominously when you endeavor to pump him as to the way he likes this, that or the other thing, or as to whether some things are made *couleur de rose* while the Board of Visitors are on hand, scouts the idea. Setting aside for the present the suggestion made by a member of Congress some time ago that official visitors should be appointed to drop in *incog.* upon the institution every once in awhile and make a sworn report upon all they could see, let us look at what the Board of Visitors of the present year are to do. There are three members of the Board, I am happy to say, who mean to break loose from the old admiration business and take the bull right by the horns. In the first place, they will not confine themselves to glittering generalities and the mere narrative of how "excellent" was such and such a drill, and how this and that high personage said it was "very fine," and all that; but they intend to criticise and press upon the attention of Congress, not merely suggest, changes in the management and conduct of the institution which, had they been made three or four years ago, would have made West Point what it was before the war, a sacred thing in the eyes of the people. Now, what are these changes? The first and most important one is to make the success of a cadet and his stay at the academy dependent solely upon his ability and the way he conducts himself. To do so this it will be necessary to return to old times, customs, and

SHUT POLITICS OUT

of the institution. In addition, the Superintendent and the professors should have the final say as to whether a cadet who is once expelled can ever get back again. How has it been for the past few years? A cadet would be sent away. A short time afterward he would beg to be allowed to return. The faculty, after consultation, would determine that he should not be allowed to come back, when lo and behold! word would come from Washington that the unworthy cadet must come back. The irresistible argument in instances like this is, that the cadets, who have influence at court, always stand a chance of beating the professors in the long run, no matter what they do. I ask if the result is not to destroy much of the influence of the Superintendent and his assistants, and render

THOROUGH DISCIPLINE

an impossible thing in the corps. It's all folly to say the faculty may oppress a well intentioned cadet, who may be "found" in his studies, by refusing to recommend that he be allowed to stay at the Academy, or that a court martial is even unjust to any one of the "boys" who may be brought before it. The faculty are always willing to give a really studious, well-conducted cadet, who fails by no willful fault of his own to pass an examination, but they always do set their faces against the reappointment of a cadet who fails because he would not study, or who shows such a bad disposition that his mingling with the corps afterwards would only tend to weaken the force of their own hold over those whom they are employed to instruct. The sworn statements by several officers of this post, when examined by the Congressional Committee last winter in relation to the troubles of the first class, must yet be fresh in everybody's mind. They all went to show what a common thing it has become of late years for Washington to send back to West Point young men that West Point had sent away, and didn't want. If the earnest remonstrances of the Board against this state of things have their due weight with Congress the principal of the many things necessary to make West Point what it once was will have been attained. Next comes the question as to what ought to be done in the matter of putting more active men in the chairs of professors who are getting too old for their places. This certainly should be decided in a way that no one not immediately interested can grumble at. For fear I might hurt the feelings of one or two nice old gentlemen, who will make a stout fight of it rather than give up their positions lonely, I will say nothing about how and why a change in this respect would be for the best interest of the Academy. Another subject which the report of the Board will treat of at some length, if the opinions of one of its leading members prevail, will be the better discipline of the institution—that is to say, what means ought to be adopted to correct the very many abuses which have crept into the institution under the plausible cloak of liberality. The result will doubtless be, if the member I allude to has his way about it, a new set of regulations which will outlaw

THE USE OF TOBACCO

among the cadets and put an end to the furlough nuisance, which has been of late—if I may be permitted to use a homely expression—"run into the ground!" that is, for the benefit of those cadets who have court influence. Now a word as regards the officers. I do not think the Board will have much to say about them, for it would be a very delicate matter for them to touch upon. So long as they are attentive to their duties, which I know they always are, the way they may see fit to strut about and treat civilians as though they were an inferior race of beings is a matter for themselves to regulate. Army officers the world over, but more especially in our own republican army, strange to say, get into the habit of considering everybody who does not wear a shoulder-strap a sort of living thing which it is their mission in life to stamp out of existence; so the contempt with which a civilian is overwhelmed at West Point may, after all, not be particular to the place. Yet would it not be well for those who have the power to do it to make the officers, who are looked up to as exemplars by the cadets, change their views as to the necessity of their own existence in holding the world together? The cadets are to become officers when their day comes and they will be certain to follow in the footsteps of those who go before them. Until these views are changed civilians who come here to stay a day or two will continue to go away with the idea that the world we live in was made especially for men who wear shoulder straps and for them alone. Most of the officers who came in contact with the civilian soldiery during the war, and had their empty shoulder-straps made heavier for brave deeds done, are an exception to the general rule in this particular, but they are unfortunately not numerous enough to throw the "strutters" into the shade. In conclusion, let me add that if the present Board of Visitors do their duty faithfully the West Point of the future will have reason to be thankful. But to do so they must needs avoid the old ruts which three previous boards off the right track. Congress, judging from the temper of the House, when it gave West Point affairs such

A LIVELY SHAKE

last winter, will be in no frame of mind to be trifled with this time. Those members of the Board who are members of either House were appointed for a special purpose, and no amount of wiggling could to prevent them from doing their whole duty. It will not do for them to say as other boards have substantially said before them:—

"Gentlemen, we went to West Point; we saw, and were conquered with kindness. Everything was lovely, particularly the ladies. The dinners were very, very good indeed. As for the cadets and officers they were very good also, but as for the discipline of the corps and the condition of the place as a military post, we really did not have time to think about such things; but from all the affairs told us we should think everything is in ship-shape order. Under the circumstances the only suggestion we have to make is that the appropriation for the institution should be increased some fifty thousand dollars. This will please everybody at West Point and that's exactly what we want to do."

This kind of a report won't go down any longer, and it is high time that it was stopped. From all I can learn I feel certain that the present board, at least the really energetic men, who want to do their duty and do the institution good by the suggestions they will ask Congress to adopt, will avoid the old ambition road of their predecessors. The great mistake made by previous boards was in thinking that they either had to praise everything or condemn everything, and they chose the former as being the most agreeable to themselves as well as to everybody else. To be just to West Point and its management it is not necessary that everything should be sunshine and shading at by the board. What is good in it—and there is very much—can be heartily said to her credit. But the board should not hesitate, at the same time, to point out the abuses of the place and the way to remedy them. The only fear is that the dread of displeasing persons high in power by allusions to certain mismanagements and certain changes for the worse made in the system of the institution during past years will deter even the present board from coming out boldly and giving their candid opinion as to what they think is wrong in the institution, and how it should be made right.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The cadets will go into camp to-morrow. The ceremonies will be, as of old, very interesting, especially to people who are used to moving on the 1st of May without the aid of a band of music.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

Smash at the Erie Tunnel.

Another Erie train jumped the track at the Bergen Tunnel on Monday evening, and there was a heavy piling on of lumber till seven cars were in fragments. It was fortunate that this was a freight train, although the loss to the company is fully $6,000. Travel was delayed for eight or ten hours after the occurrence.

Fire in Montclair, N. J.

The hat shop of Mooney & Co. and the paper box factory of S. A. Brower, in Montclair, were burned down yesterday morning early. The loss of the latter is about $10,000, and the former not more than a tenth as much. Not fully insured.

The Camden Parricide.

Ware, the Camden parricide, escaped the penalty of the law on the day prescribed by the Court under a stay of proceedings. The arguments on that question will be heard to-day before the Court of Errors and Appeals. This is the last tribunal on this earth for Ware, and the Governor has already notified him that the Court of Pardons refused to interfere with the sentence of the Court.

Jersey Freeholders in Council.

At the Court House in Newark yesterday a special meeting was held to take action in relation to county sewers and bridges. The report of a committee previously appointed, recommending that hereafter, when it would be found necessary to bridge country streams within the city limits, sewers should be built instead, if deemed advisable, the county to pay a just proportion of the costs, was adopted. This, it is believed, would save much money. The contract for altering the Register's office, so as to secure a proper meeting place for the Board, was given out. The cost will be about $11,000.

Accidents in Newark—Railroad Company's Criminal Carelessness.

Mrs. Henry Rolf, the woman who was so frightfully burned in Newark on Monday night by a kerosene accident, died, as expected, early yesterday morning.

Yesterday two railroad crossing accidents took place—one early in the morning at the Market street crossing of the New Jersey Railroad, and the other at the Mulberry street crossing of the Newark and New York Railroad. At the former a wagon was smashed to atoms and the driver rendered almost insane with fright. At the other James L. Fox and his wagon were similarly treated. It is alleged that no flagman was present at the Mulberry street crossing, and a suit for damages has already been commenced. The crossings in Newark are unprotected to a degree that is criminal, and the public safety demands that these corporations should show that they have souls, and take proper preventive measures against recurrences. Hundreds of lives are daily jeopardized under the existing state of affairs.

BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 20, 1871.

The Mechanics' Institute of this city has decided to hold a second international industrial exhibition, commencing on Monday, September 18, and ending on Saturday, October 14. The fair will be held in the Skating Rink, which was occupied by the exhibition of 1869. A bridge will be erected over Franklin street, and additional buildings will be erected in Franklin square. The success attending the exhibition of 1869, in demonstrating Buffalo as a peculiarly favorable location for exhibiting the industry of every part of the Union and Canadas, gives assurances of success for the exhibition of the present year.

Flies in Clouds.—On Saturday, just before dark, Judge Sherry, in driving to his residence, in Ironidequoit, near the lake shore, discovered in front of him what appeared to be a dense cloud of smoke. He took it to be the smoke of a steamer close in shore on the lake, but soon discovered that it was a cloud of flies. He caught a few, and found them to be somewhat of the make of a mosquito, but much larger. The cloud passed westward, and in a little time none were to be seen.—*Rochester Union, June 19.*

YACHTING NOTES.

New York Yacht Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which takes place to-morrow, will undoubtedly form an important epoch in American yachting. It will be the grand opening event of the season, and the interest which surrounds the initial trials of the several new yachts added to the squadron since last year, and the number of magnificent prizes awaiting the winners in the different classes, are circumstances to attract the attention of not only all yachtmen, but every one who loves a grand nautical spectacle. The excitement among the owners of the fleet is almost at its height, and hardly ever in the yachting annals of the club has the work of preparation been carried to such an extent as now, and it is fair to premise that the fleet was never in better sailing condition. Old favorites, such as the Magic, Palmer, Dauntless, Sappho, Idler and Phantom, are all in good trim, and it is certain their owners will not yield the laurels they have won to any of the new comers without a lively struggle. Great expectations are formed of the latter yachts in their racing clothes, and the hope is general that they may have favoring winds to test their respective sailing qualities. The docks far and near suited to the work of raising such vessels, for more than ten days past have been in constant use, and scores of artisans engaged to do the work required before regatta day.

The entries for the various prizes at a late hour yesterday afternoon embraced the leading yachts of the fleet, with prominent and known yachts from sister associations—the latter intending to compete for the magnificent and valuable subscription cups. These are as follows:—

Club Prize for Schooners.—Tidal Wave, Eva, Madeline, Wanderer, Alarm, Columbia, Idler, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Dauntless, Tarolinta, Rambler, Alice, Fleetwing, Sappho, Palmer, Halcyon.

Club Prize for Sloops.—Breeze, Gracie, Ariadne, Addie, Vixen.

Challenge Cup for Schooners.—Tidal Wave, Madeline, Wanderer, Alarm, Columbia, Idler, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Tarolinta, Rambler, Alice, Fleetwing, Sappho, Palmer, Halcyon.

Challenge Cup for Sloops.—Breeze, Gracie, Ariadne, Addie, Vixen.

Subscription Cup for Schooners.—Madeline, Idler, Wanderer, Columbia, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Dauntless, Tarolinta, Rambler, Alice, Fleetwing, Sappho, Palmer and Halcyon.

Subscription Cup for Sloops.—Kaiser William I., Gracie, Peerless, Coming, Ariadne, Addie, Vixen, Breeze.

Should to-morrow prove pleasant the Bay of New York will present an appearance of the most animated nature, the picture being complete when there is added to the white wings of commerce moving over the expanse, a hundred or more trim yachts, their sails shimmering in the light, darting before a host of steamboats, large and small, to grasp the victory beyond. Already fifteen or more of the larger steamboats that ply in these and adjacent waters are advertised to accompany the contesting yachts, while hundreds of spare craft, both steam and sail, will be brought into requisition to take part in the aquatic festival.

PREPARING FOR THE EVENT.

On Friday last the Sappho was lowered from the larger screw dock, having been out of water four days. During that time her bottom was thoroughly sandpapered and 150 sheets of copper, that had been partly eaten out while lying near the gas works, in Brooklyn, E. D., were replaced. Her keel, injured in two places—one directly under the mainmast and the other two feet from sternpost, near Newport last autumn—was repaired. Her hull received three coats of white paint. Monday evening the Sappho returned from a short trip to Whitestone.

The Dauntless followed the Sappho and received the attention necessary to fit her for the work of Thursday.

The central screw dock on Friday last took out the Idler for the same purpose. She was thoroughly cleaned and received a coat of pot lead from water line to keel. She is anchored in the East river, between the South and Hamilton ferries.

Next after the Idler the Palmer came on the dock and like work of preparation gone through with, the exception being that her hull received a coat of verdigris. She was lowered yesterday morning, and at once went down the bay on a trial trip, the first opportunity that has been presented to try her since her extensive alterations. A balloon jib is being made for her.

Monday afternoon the new yacht Rambler went on the larger screw dock for the purpose of receiving a coat of verdigris. New new masts are in, and with the landing of boats, davits and taking out of ballast, erected during the day, she will be in readiness to participate in to-morrow's lively sport. She will be lowered this morning.

As soon as the Palmer left the dock yesterday the Wanderer took her place. She won't be the last of the racers to-morrow.

The Halcyon came through Hell Gate Monday evening and yesterday noon was lying at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, awaiting a chance to go on the dock. She is entered for all the schooner prizes.

The Alarm is in readiness for the regatta, all her alterations and repairs being completed. She is lying at anchor off Hoboken. Her sails have been made larger and she is provided with a balloon jib.

The new Columbia has been on the railway, foot of Partition street, Brooklyn, preparing for the contest of to-morrow. She has made several trips down the bay in order to get her in the right trim.

The Tarolinta and Magic have been taken out at the same place, and this afternoon will be in excellent condition.

The Alice left her anchorage in the East river, off Hamilton avenue ferry, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Staten Island, north shore, where she was taken out of water for the purpose of cleaning her hull.

The Madeleine will arrive from Nyack to-day, where she has been for several days past preparing for the great event.

The work of overhauling the Fleur de Lis, at City Island, was to have been completed this morning. She may be expected in the bay this afternoon.

The Fleetwing arrived from New London Monday evening, and anchored off Staten Island.

The sloop Peerless, owned by Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell, of the Atlantic Club, has entered to compete for the Subscription Cup of her class in the regatta. The sloop Kaiser Wilhelm I., Mr. George A. Boeing, of the Bayonne Club, is also on the same list. The latter is a fast boat, and, unless we are much mistaken, will show many of her opponents the way around the course.

THE WALLACK CUP.

The excitement incident to the regatta has not detracted from the interest manifested in the grand ocean regatta for the Wallack cup on Saturday. Many of the schooners of the New York Club have already entered for this prize, and to-day, to-morrow and Friday will swell the list to a large fleet. The view from the beach at Long Branch as the yachts turn the stakeboat off the West End Hotel, will be of the finest character. The spectacle will undoubtedly attract a great crowd to this pleasant summer retreat. The Madeleine, Wanderer, Columbia, Dauntless, Tidal Wave and Rambler already appear on the list as contestants.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta.

The fourteenth annual and fourth union regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, appointed for Tuesday, June 27, bids fair to be the most exciting event in the history of this spirited organization. In years gone by their aquatic reunions have been very successful, and anticipating fair wind and weather, in which respects they have hitherto been extremely fortunate, the officers now hope to eclipse all their former efforts. The Regatta Committee have issued the following announcement and regulations:—

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL AND FOURTH UNION REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1871.

The club, as usual, invites a free entry of all yachts belonging to any duly organized yacht club in the United States, and to all such yachts that may enter offers for competition the following prizes:—

Schooners.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

Sloops—First Class.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

Sloops—Second Class.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

Open Boats.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

In addition to the above the club offers for yachts enrolled upon its books and carrying its own signal a series of prizes called "Club Prizes," to be sailed for on time allowance, making in all twelve prizes to be offered for competition at this regatta.

Centre.—All yachts may carry any fore and aft sails.

Time Allowance.—The allowance of time for schooners and first class sloops will be calculated upon the basis agreed upon by the committee of the club, which may be referred to at the office of the measurer, J. M. Sawyer, 114 Wall street, New York.

The allowance of time for second class sloops and open yachts will be based upon length only.

All members of yacht clubs who desire to enter their yachts for this regatta are requested to send the name of vessel and the club to which they may be attached, with the length of deck, over all, and length on water line, to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, at an early day.

Address William T. Lee, Secretary, box 4,923 New York Post Office, or J. M. Sawyer, 114 Wall street.

Numbers.—Numbers for each yacht (to be placed in centre of mainsail, both sides) will be furnished by the measurer of the club at any time after the 20th inst.

Course.—The course for schooners to be the usual Club course—i. e., to the Southwest Spit, passing it to the westward and southward, thence to the lightship to the northward and eastward, and thence home, passing to westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

First and second class sloops to the Southwest Spit, rounding it to the westward and southward, thence to and around stakeboat at Outer Bay buoy, rounding the same to southward, and thence home, passing to westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

Open boats to the Southwest Spit, rounding the same to the southward and westward, and return over the same course to the home stakeboat, which will be in the neighborhood of Bay Ridge.

All yachts must return to pass the stakeboat to the westward.

All yachts to pass to the eastward of West Bank buoys Nos. 9, 11 and 13, both going and returning.

All yachts to keep to the westward of Fort Lafayette, both in going and returning.

Schooners to anchor abreast of each other, 200 feet apart, off Clift's Head, New York Bay, to be in line before ten A. M. on the morning of the race.

Sloops 100 yards to the north of schooners, in like order.

Open boats 100 yards to the northward of sloops.

All yachts entered for this regatta must positively be anchored in line by ten o'clock. Each yacht to carry at the peak the signal of the club to which it may belong.

Entered for this regatta the list up to yesterday noon contained the following yachts:—

Schooners.—Columbia, Madeline, Tidal Wave, Dauntless, Sappho, Fleur de Lis, Alice, Fleetwing, Tarolinta, of Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Sloop—First Class.—Kate, Addie, Mary, of Brooklyn Yacht Club; Gracie, New York Yacht Club; Mary Anna, Manhattan Yacht Club.

Sloops—Second Class.—Onward, West Wind, Sophia, Flying Cloud, Qui Vive, Ada, Alert, of Brooklyn Yacht Club; Undine, Jersey City Yacht Club; Nancy, Sarah, Mystery, Manhattan Yacht Club; Daphne, Dudley, Atlantic Yacht Club; Kaiser Wilhelm I., Bayonne Yacht Club.

Open Boats.—Apollo, Aquatic, William T. Lee, of Brooklyn Yacht Club; Eclipse, Jersey City Yacht Club; Jeannette, Marilda, Bayonne Yacht Club; Flyaway, Atlantic Yacht Club; Sappho, Stapleton Yacht Club; General S. Sherman, Oceanic Yacht Club; R. E. Simpson, Manhattan Yacht Club; Maud, Harlem Yacht Club.

Cape May Regatta.

The yachting attractions at Cape May on the Fourth of July promise to be of a brilliant character, as the regatta arranged for that day will include many of the New York Yacht Club squadron, which have been invited to be present, and such invitation accepted. The prizes now in course of preparation—one for schooners and one for sloops—of the value of $1,000 each, and a third, valued at $500, open to vessels of both classes, belonging to any organized yacht club in the United States, without allowance of time, will be presented to the winners at a ball to be given at the Stockton House, Cape May, on the evening of the regatta. The Reception Committee embraces the names of Commodore George F. Emmons, United States Navy; Major General Robert Patterson, Major General Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army; Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Captain W. A. T. Maddox, United States Marine Corps; John Hulme, James S. Biddle, Samuel B. Thomas and Albert W. Markley.

The following card of regulations has been issued by the Regatta Committee, composed of C. Macalester, Jr., John C. Bullitt, E. Bird Grubb, L. P. Ashmead and W. T. Sewell:—

The Cape May regatta will come off on Tuesday, July 4, 1871, at ten o'clock A. M.

Prizes.—There will be two prizes, one for schooners, of the value of $1,000; one for sloops, of the value of $1,000. These to be sailed for according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, with allowance of time.

Sweepstakes.—In addition to the above prizes a sweepstakes for a cup valued at $500, open to vessels of both classes, without allowance of time, belonging to any organized yacht club of the United States, with twenty-five dollars entrance money added, will be sailed for on same day and on same course.

Sailing Regulations.—A flagboat will be anchored abreast the steamboat landing, on the bay side, about three-quarters of a mile from shore, east of which the sloops will anchor in line about forty feet apart, and the schooners in line 200 yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart.

In taking position in the line each yacht may select its own in the order of its arrival at the anchorage; and the committee would suggest that the yachts arrive at the flagboat as early as possible, so that there may be no delay in the start. Mainsails, forestays and gaffsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta.

Yachts are required to carry their private signals at the main peak during the race.

The committee reserve to themselves the right to rule out any yacht disobeying the printed regulations for the regatta.

The signal for preparing to start will be one gun from the committee steamer; and, after a brief interval, the signal for starting will be a second gun from the same steamer.

The Course.—The course will be from the anchorage to the lightship on Five-Fathom Bank, rounding it to the southward and eastward, and return to a flagboat anchored about a mile from the shore, in front of Cape Island, on the ocean, rounding it from the southward and eastward.

Entries will be received until July 3, closing at twelve M. precisely. They must be directed to J. C. Bullitt, Secretary (from whom information on any matter connected with the regatta desired of the committee may be obtained), and delivered at his office, 22 South Third street, Philadelphia, up to Saturday, July 1, and after that to him at Stockton House, Cape May, N. J.

To be sailed according to the rules and regulations of the New York Yacht Club.

The measurement of yachts must be given at time of entry, according to the new rules of the New York Yacht Club.

Entrance free for the two $1,000 prize cups; $25 for the sweepstakes.

Any alterations made in the above directions will be announced on the morning of the race.

THE ELEVENTH STREET HORROR.

Continuation of the Inquest—Verdict of Murder and Suicide by Dr. Connolly While Laboring Under Acute Insanity.

The interest in the case of the Connolly family, which met such a terrible fate on Sunday last, continues unabated. Crowds flock to the vicinity of Eleventh street and Sixth avenue, and gaze at the house for minutes at a time with a morbid curiosity, repeat the particulars of the tragic affair, as already given in the HERALD, and form various theories in regard to the circumstances and history of the family.

Mrs. Connolly is still—naturally enough—in a most critical condition. It is feared that her mind has been completely wrecked. Her nerves, however, are severely shattered, and her physician finds it necessary to keep her under the influence of powerful opiates.

Coroner Keenan resumed the investigation in the case yesterday, when the following testimony was taken:—

George C. Wetmore sworn—I reside at No. 145 West Eleventh street; on the evening of the tragedy I was sitting at one of my front windows; I heard loud talking in Dr. Connolly's house; Mrs. Connolly came to the door; I asked her if there was anything I could do; she said there was nothing and disappeared inside; soon she reappeared, and told me her husband was drunk; she seemed to be in terror of her life, and frequently called out to her servant to tell her if the Doctor was coming; she told me her husband had locked himself and two children in his room, and that he refused to open the door; just then a priest came, and she exclaimed, "Oh, I am so glad the reverend father has come!" the priest went up stairs and tried the door of Dr. Connolly's room, but could not open it; I advised that a policeman be called, but Mrs. Connolly objected; I, however, did speak to a policeman, and two officers entered the house; Mrs. Connolly did not want the officers to break open the door, because she feared the Doctor would be so

EXCITED AND DISORDERLY

that the policeman would arrest him and take him to the station house; shortly afterwards the captain of the police precinct arrived and ordered the door forced; this was done and the bodies discovered.

David Collins sworn—I am fourteen years of age; I drove a carriage for the Doctor; I was at his house on Sunday evening; the Doctor told me to exercise the horse, and I drove it about the streets a short time, after which I returned to the house; Mrs. Connolly was crying because her husband had locked himself and the children in his room; she told the two servant girls to go up stairs and call the Doctor; they did so, and got no response; I then went up and called Dr. Connolly; he came to the door with a carving knife in his hand, and looked so wild that I was afraid of him; I ran away, and the Doctor closed and locked the door; I then went after Judge Quinn, and when I returned the officers had opened the door.

George Washburn sworn—I am captain of the Ninth precinct; at eight o'clock on Sunday evening officer Maxwell came to me and informed me that there was some trouble in Dr. Connolly's house; I ordered him to go to the house, and I would follow him; as soon as I could I followed, and consulted with a gentleman who lives next door in regard to the propriety of forcing a way into the house; I opened the front door, and was met by Mrs. Connolly; she ordered me out of the house, and when I refused to go she said she would go up stairs with me; I detailed her in the hall, and sent two policemen up to the Doctor's room; they forced the door, and one of them exclaimed, "Here is the

DOCTOR AND HIS CHILDREN, ALL DEAD!"

Thomas C. Finnell sworn—I reside at No. 132 West Houston street, and am a physician by profession; I was called to attend Mrs. Connolly; she was suffering from a terrible state of excitement, and was having hysterical fits; I went into the room where Dr. Connolly and his children were lying dead; there was a large pool of blood on the floor and the bed clothing was saturated with blood; I examined the body of the Doctor and found a slight wound on the left breast, a little below the nipple, also a wound in the abdomen and

TWO GASHES ACROSS THE THROAT,

completely severing the windpipe; I then examined the neck of the oldest child; his throat was cut, the windpipe being severed, together with the large arteries; the younger child was found in a similar condition; a large carving knife was lying on the floor; I have known Dr. Connolly for several years; he has been subject to frequent attacks of insanity and nervous prostration; I considered that at the time he committed the crime he was suffering from acute insanity.

The evidence being concluded the jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—

That James J. J. Connolly came to his death from wounds inflicted upon himself by his own hands, while laboring under a temporary fit of acute insanity, at his house, No. 143 West Eleventh street, on the 18th of June, 1871. Also that his children, Agnes Connolly and Clara Regina Connolly, came to their deaths from wounds inflicted by him, while insane, as aforesaid.

The above verdict was signed by the following jurors:—Dr. T. S. Bahan, foreman; Dr. M. A. Finnell, Dr. S. Clark, Dr. D. E. O'Niel, Dr. H. Murdock and Dr. D. Forman.

The Latest Style of Suicide.—A woman in St. Louis has capped the climax of suicidal effort, and has bidden farewell to this world amid a halo of murky smoke and curling flames, kindled by herself. She tried to drown herself at first, but was prevented; she then effectually precluded all hope of prevention by returning to her home, drenching herself with petroleum and then setting herself on fire.

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Buckley on the High Horse—Dr. Carlton and the Cashier of the Concern on the Stand—The Entering Wedge—Dr. Lanahan Never Asked for Cash and Check Books Before He Went to the Courts—He Defies the Authority of the Committee.

At the opening of this case yesterday Rev. Mr. Buckley—Dr. Lanahan's counsel—started off with a slur on the committee, apologetic of delay caused by the defence. He then called attention to the official report of the trial in the *Christian Advocate* of this week, which he desired to correct here. The chair ruled that the *Advocate* was on the same basis as the secular press, and could report the case as the editors pleased. Counsel then asked to be informed as to prospective rulings of the chair on certain lines of testimony which might be introduced by the defence. For instance, he asked whether they would be allowed to bring proof in support of Dr. Lanahan's former charges of fraud and mismanagement. The chair decided that the ruling must be given when the point is raised in evidence and not in advance.

Mr. Buckley then asked that, inasmuch as the newspapers had been ruled out yesterday (Monday), he might be allowed to bring living witnesses to show the slanders and vilification heaped upon Dr. Lanahan's character by the Church press.

General Runyon remarked that he was willing to acquit the defence of any design to

FORM PUBLIC OPINION

by these proffers and by other things which they have given to the press and the world. Counsel for defence had admitted that Dr. Lanahan had ignored the resolution of the Book Committee, as passed at its meeting in February and May, 1870, as follows:—

Resolved, That hereafter, if anything should occur in the management of the Book Concern which may require special inquiry or investigation, such inquiry or investigation shall be made conjointly by the agents, assisted by the attorney of the Book Concern.

Counsel for defence here got into a snarl. They admitted Dr. Lanahan's disregard of this and other regulations of the Book Committee, but they were not able to point to other and more specific acts than the above.

The chair then asked that the points upon which a decision is required be given in writing. Mr. Buckley then handed in the following:—

We ask to offer evidence to justify Dr. Lanahan in declining to regard the restrictions placed by the Book Committee on the further examination of the books.

To this Mr. Fancher offered the following in reply:—

Complainant's counsel object to the offer—1. Because the propriety of the restrictions of the Book Committee is not properly in question in this investigation. The Book Committee is not on trial. 2. There is no issue of this character in or by the pleadings—viz., the letters of Dr. Carlton and the reply of Dr. Lanahan.

After some sparring between counsel this point was withdrawn, and Mr. Buckley next offered evidence from the Discipline (page 252, section six), touching the printing and circulating of books, tracts, &c.; and also from Emory's History of the Discipline (page 340, section eight), which explains the duties and powers of the assistant agent, under which they claimed that Dr. Lanahan was justified in disregarding the committee's resolutions and restrictions.

Counsel for the prosecution objected, when Dr. Lanahan was again put on the stand to testify as to his relations with Mr. Goodenough. Objected to, and the form of question changed; but the purpose remaining the same a further objection was made, when Mr. Buckley relieved his mind of a great load, in which he insisted that the original charges of Dr. Lanahan had never been fully investigated by this Book Committee, and the defence had a perfect right to go over the whole ground, and

IT IS A MONSTROSITY TO OBJECT

to the testimony which they now design to give.

Mr. Fancher replied that Dr. Lanahan's answer showed that his application for a mandamus was to enable him to procure evidence for his defence in the Goodenough suit. Counsel for the prosecution at the time insisted that this was mere pretence, and now the defence declare "that is so, and we propose to prove our original charges of fraud, &c." He contended that such testimony was inadmissible.

The Chair sustained the objection.

Judge Reynolds said they now proposed to show the wrong state of affairs in the Concern, in substantiation of the particulars set up in Dr. Lanahan's answer, on page 7, as a justification of his appeal to the courts for redress against the senior agent.

General Runyon asked the defence whether they pretended that the necessities of the Concern and of Dr. Lanahan's relation to it were such as compelled him to go to the courts. He understood that the state of affairs in the Concern were such as to make it desirable that Dr. Lanahan should have free access to the books upon which there is now no controversy, testimony on this point and on many others having been given yesterday.

Mr. Buckley insisted that

DR. LANAHAN'S NECESSITIES AS A CITIZEN,

a minister and a man, drove him to the stern duty of going to the courts in this case.

The chair asked that the point for his decision be reduced to writing, which was done as follows:—

We ask to be permitted to justify the appeal to the civil courts, by showing from the history of the case, prior to the appeal, that the relations of Dr. Lanahan to the senior agent were such that he could not expect the access which he needed to have given him by the senior agent.

General Runyon offered the following objections:—

We object to the proposed evidence because—first, the witness has already been examined on the subject; second, the proposed evidence does not bear upon the case.

The Chair ruled the objections well taken, and gave his grounds of irrelevancy, &c., therefor. Dr. Pike appealed from the decision, and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, as follows:—

YEAS—Revs. Woodruff, Van Cleve, Bingham, Erwin, Rawlins, Blades, Brooks, Moore and Bannister—9.

NAYS—Revs. Pike, Sheer, Mattby, Kennedy, Vernon and Rothweiler—6.

Chair sustained.

Counsel then asked to introduce this evidence under the following resolution previously adopted by the committee:—

Whereas the Book Committee at different times having called on Dr. Lanahan for such evidence of fraud and mismanagement in the administration of the Book Concern as he had in his possession; and whereas Dr. Lanahan at a former meeting stated to the committee that he had nothing further to communicate on the subject; and whereas he now alleges that he has further evidence of fraud and mismanagement; therefore

Resolved, That the

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 172

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PAUL CLIFFORD; OR THE LOVE OF GOLD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—THE TWIN SISTERS OF NAPLES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OVER THE FALLS—ROBERT MACAIRE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—DEFORMITY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE CHILD STEALER. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE MAN O' ARCH.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.—THREE BLIND MICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LOVE SUIT.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—THE GREAT DRAMA OF NICK OF THE WOODS. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SOMNIBULE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—TERRACE TUESDAY SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Funeral of Vallandigham—Arrest of Policy Dealers—Jerome Park Trotting Meeting—The National Game—Arrest of Harry Hill—Political Intelligence—Local News—Miscellaneous Telegrams, &c.
4—China: Departure of the United States Squadron for Japan; Horrors of the Coolie Traffic—Japan: Prospects of Trouble in the Empire; the Expedition to the Corea—The Kingdom of Siam—Ward's Monumental Statue of Shakspeare—The Irving Bust—New Publications Received—Board of Supervisors—Drowned in the Hudson—The Peculiar Plague—The Papal Jubilee—The New State Capitol—Attempt to Escape from Sing Sing—The Cass Homicide.
5—West Point: Close of the Examination of All the Classes; the Report of the Board of Visitors and What It Will Do—Yachting Notes—The Eleventh Street Horror—The Latest Style of Suicide—The Lanahan Trial—Personal Notes—Foreign Personal Gossip—New Jersey News—Buffalo International Exhibition—Fires in Clouds.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Power of Railroad Corporations and the Public Issues It May Develop"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—Personal Intelligence—The Situation in France—The Papal Riots in Belgium—Miscellaneous Telegrams—President Grant: His Views on the Questions of the Day—Amusements—Business Notices.
8—Proceedings in the Courts—The Erie Railway War—The Sanger Murderers' Trial—The First Murder in Fulton County, N. Y.—Rapid Transit—New York Ku Klux Punished—Chinese Murder in San Francisco—A Present to the Pope—The Indians—National Musical Congress—Bond Bank Robbery—A Negro Woman's Will—Marriages and Deaths.
9—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets—Foreign Miscellaneous Items—Running Notes, Personal and General—A Slanderous School Teacher—Advertisements.
10—News from Washington: Popular Education; Normal College Competition; Class Day Exercises at Vassar College—The Horrible Coolie Tragedy—Great Oil Fire—Company D—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE COLLISION ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL, near Rochester, yesterday, resulted only in the serious injury of one passenger and the slight injury of several.

THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT NATCHEZ seems to be in a chronic state of racing against time. "All boats has their day on the Mississippi," but she is urging hers forward rather injudiciously.

ANOTHER COLORED BOY has been appointed to a cadetship at West Point. His name is Gee, and it is to be hoped he will, in the language of the teamsters, "go Gee," though he will have a hard road to travel.

ALECK STEPHENS, in his salutatory as political editor of the Atlanta *Sun*, takes the democratic platform of 1868 as his creed, and regards any new departure as dangerous. Here Mr. Stephens has made a departure from common sense not in accordance with the progress of things. Such pre-Adamite notions are not popular in these go-ahead days.

AS AN EVIDENCE of the strictness of General Sherman's military discipline we give the following extract from his orders relative to certain Indian captives at Fort Sill, Texas:—"The officers are not to let their prisoners be taken from them alive." That is, they are to be shot by our officers before our officers are themselves massacred. Service on our Indian frontiers must be very interesting.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VIEWS.—We publish elsewhere a report of an interview at Long Branch between the President and one of our correspondents, in which the President explains matters concerning the New Idria Company claim and the tax on the Central Railroad, and expresses his opinion concerning the desire of Chief Justice Chase and General Hancock to obtain a nomination for the Presidency. The letter of our correspondent will be read with general interest.

THE OLD CABLE of 1865 has been grappled and repaired. It will soon be ready for use again, and it is an interesting question whether it will work as well as ever or not. It is of considerable importance to the science of cable telegraphy to discover whether the continued action of the electric current upon the slender wire ever wears it out and whether a period of rest such as the broken cable has experienced serves to restore or to impair its ability to conduct the electric current.

THE POPE'S RECEPTION on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate was, according to our cable report, attended by deputations numbering as many as two thousand delegates and eight hundred ladies. A goodly number of people to see in one day, and yet we suppose, every one of them received a parting word or look from the Holy Father. His words to the foreign deputations show that he is greatly irritated at the conduct of the Italian government. The Pope especially congratulated the representatives of France on the victory over "the dark powers," meaning thereby the Commune. He furthermore expressed his gratification at the congratulatory despatch which he had received from the Queen of England. Our cable report makes but a passing allusion to the plot to assassinate the Holy Father—a fact which makes us doubt that there has been any such plot at all.

The Power of Railroad Corporations and the Public Issues It May Develop.

The remarkable progress made in the construction of railroads in this country, and the consolidation of railroad interests of late, lead people to inquire what is to follow—what will be the effect upon the republic in a political, material and social point of view? If the railroad corporations were to unite for any purpose, or if even a few men who control four, five or six of the principal lines were to do so, their power would be enormous. The State or municipal governments would be to them like clay in the hands of the potter, and as easily moulded. Their power would rival that of the federal government, and would probably prove irresistible at Washington. And railroad progress and consolidation are tending rapidly to that state of things. In many of the States railroad interests are supreme. We have seen them to be so in New Jersey; they are so in Pennsylvania; they were so to a great extent in this State under the old *regime* of the New York Central, and are still. Other States might be mentioned which are more or less under railroad influence; but the fact is so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to each State separately. Legislation for railways is generally shaped according to the wishes of the railroad magnates or corporations, and with little regard to the interests of the public. Though the State Legislatures and governments are more immediately under this influence, Congress is so, too, in a great measure, as far as the power of that body over railway matters goes. This has been seen in the stupendous land grants and subsidies made and in the privileges conceded to railroads. A great many of the members of Congress, as well as the members of State Legislatures, are directly interested as directors or stockholders. Then the vast wealth at the command of railroad managers can be used effectively upon trading legislators, lobbyists and leading politicians. Besides, the political influence of great railroad corporations is eagerly sought by public men. We see, therefore, what a vast power the railroad magnates exercise already, and the still greater power they can use whenever they wish or combine for such a purpose.

One of the latest developments in railroad combination is seen in the purchase or incorporation of the New Jersey roads by the Pennsylvania Central. The works of the united companies of New Jersey, which have been turned over, or leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to the Pennsylvania Central, are the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The lines connected with these by lease, which also go to the Pennsylvania Central, cover nearly all the southern part of New Jersey. In fact, it may be said that that State is turned over to the neighboring State and the great corporation that rules them. We talk of consolidation in federal governmental matters, but this material and political consolidation exceeds anything attempted by the government at Washington. The lines owned and leased, and chiefly owned, by the Pennsylvania Central Company at the close of last year were a little over six hundred miles in length. In addition to these and those in New Jersey the company has leased, directly or indirectly, about two thousand miles of railroads, principally in the West, and extending to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and to most of the chief points in that section. It will thus be seen how this giant corporation is aiming to grasp the trade of the Pacific Railroad, as well as that by all the avenues possible to and with New York. The power of J. Edgar Thomson and Thomas A. Scott, the two magnates of all this railroad combination over the material interests of the country, and over the politics, if they choose, is greater perhaps than that of the President of the United States.

Similar efforts are made by other great railroad corporations or chiefs to seize all the other local and through lines connecting the West with the Atlantic seaboard and the gates of commerce. Vanderbilt, with his New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads and their connections; Gould and Fisk, with the Erie and its ramifications, and Garrett and his associates, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its branches and connecting lines, are working to the same end. It is unnecessary to go into the details of what they are doing, for these are pretty well known, and the above statement with regard to the Pennsylvania Central Company is illustrative of the action of all. Some half dozen men really control many thousands of miles of the principal railroads in the country, hundreds of millions of capital, a vast army of employés, and, in a great measure, the material interests of the largest part of the population of the United States. Nothing like it is seen in other countries. It is only on a great continent like this where such a state of things could exist. In most of the countries of Europe the railroads are under government control or supervision, and although it is not so in England there are no such gigantic corporations and combinations in that country as in this. The day of mighty railroad kings has gone by there. But we only see, probably, the beginning of this stupendous power in our country.

No people appreciate the value of railroads more than Americans; to none are they more necessary; and nowhere have they done so much in developing the resources and wealth of a country. They are the greatest promoter and blessing of our modern civilization, not excepting that other mighty agent of progress, the magnetic telegraph; for they literally make the wilderness blossom as a rose and stimulate industry and improvements in every direction. Hence we are in favor of giving all the encouragement possible and that can be legitimately given to railroad enterprises; but the interests of the people when they conflict with those of corporations must be looked after, and it is necessary to watch the growth of this gigantic power, which controls State legislation and to a great extent the federal government, and which may prove dangerous to the public. The railroad magnates have the power to tax the whole community indirectly to an extent that the federal government has not. For example, they can, and do in some instances, double their stock, or even water it, to use a familiar expression, more than that. To pay dividends on this inflated stock and to pile up colossal fortunes for a few men the people are made to pay increased fares for travelling and augmented freights on every article of produce and merchandise they use. Every man, woman or child is thus taxed far beyond what a fair income on the actual cost and running expenses of railroads call for, and there is no escape from this kind of burdensome taxation except through the very Legislatures which are mostly controlled by the railroad corporations. The people are compelled to use the railroads, however exacting the charges may be. The only remedy for this evil—and it is one that is growing daily—must be found in the federal government. The railroads are the arteries of commerce between the several States, just as our great rivers are, and it is competent for the government under the express provisions of the constitution to regulate this commerce. Sooner or later the government will have to control, directly or indirectly, railroad corporations and their business.

Out of the conflict that is coming on this question the railroad corporations will probably assume a more decided political character than they have heretofore assumed. They have not yet generally taken sides with one political party or another on purely political questions, except only so far as their own particular material interests have been involved. But whenever the issue comes—whenever a movement shall be made to regulate their operations by government, they will fight as desperately, no doubt, as the old United States Bank did when Jackson touched it. In that event they will, probably, become allies of the States' rights politicians. It would be their *rôle* naturally to oppose the exercise of power by the Federal government, and to fall back upon the authority of the separate States in all matters of railroad legislation. Considering their immense and growing power this may become at no remote day a most exciting and stubbornly fought issue. The old States' rights party found its strength in the institution of slavery. It would be a curious turn in the political wheel to see a new States' rights party based upon the privileges and interests of the powerful railroad corporations—to see the federal consolidationists arrayed on the side of the people as against vast monopolists and great capitalists, and these monopolists trying to save their power and privileges by holding to the democratic States' rights doctrine. Yet we think it must come to that, unless the railroads can control the government so far as to prevent the issue being made. Corporations, it has been said, have no souls, and the railroad companies are not likely to stop inflating their stock, consolidating their power and grinding all they can out of the people. As this cannot go on forever, the time must come when an issue will be made, and then will be seen, probably, new political developments and another departure for political parties.

The Connolly Inquest—Rum the Devil That Did It.

The inquest upon the bodies of Dr. Connolly and his two children has ended with a verdict of murder and suicide while insane. The testimony shows beyond question that Dr. Connolly had been a drinker, and that the insanity that caused him to take the life of his two children and of himself was the result of drink. The devil of rum, in all its long list of atrocities and horrors, has no more terrible deed to answer for. Yet it does not seem that Dr. Connolly was one of those steady rum drinkers who befog their brains continuously with liquor. It would appear rather that he was a man who, liking his social glass and convivial company, could still keep his eye and brain clear, and, if the resolution seized him, refrain for long periods from the touch or taste of the devil that overmatched him at last. He could, in short, trifle and toy with the dangerous cup. He was a physician of no mean eminence, in a well-to-do portion of the city, and no besotted drunkard could be that for the length of time he was. It would appear, then, that he was one of those drinkers who, touching liquor moderately at all times, ventured at intervals upon a "spree"—one of those maddening whirls of dissipation that last sometimes a few days and sometimes a week or two—in which the soul that has been restraining its passion for so long a time gives up everything to the craving for drink and ends with the aching body, unmanageable nerves and bewildered brain that attend the few excitable, feverish days of "tapering off." It is in these days that the devil of madness seizes the "moderate" drinker, and from all appearances it was under these circumstances that the devil of madness seized Dr. Connolly. Is there no remedy for these terrible deeds? Is there nothing upon our statute books that requires the police to lock up voluntary madmen? Is there no law to restrain these "sprees" that lead to madness and murder? There are laws enough, and they should be enforced.

WALL STREET AGITATIONS.—The speculative fraternity are getting ready for their usual summer rustication, and hence, as they like to leave town without the mental worry of too much interest in the fickle values of the stock market, Wall street shows the usual preliminary signs of a disgorgement of speculative stocks. One fancy affair—"in the coal line," as Mrs. Micawber would say—showed the withdrawal of this kind of support quite conspicuously by dropping suddenly a good ten per cent. On the other hand, another favorite among the speculators was pushed up several per cent in order to get a good point to drop from. It is very natural every man should try to get the highest price he can for his commodities, whatever they may be, especially as the approach of hot weather suggests the gathering of profits and their enjoyment in the country or at the seaside.

THE DRAKE FAMILY, who claim to be the descendants and heirs of Sir Francis Drake, and thereby to inherit $125,000,000 of property, principally in England, had a reunion in this city yesterday, which, however, was not satisfactory. The Secretary gave a history of the family, on which he had expended money, time and labor, but in it he failed to connect the claimants with Sir Francis at all, and, therefore, failed to make his story as interesting as it might have been.

The New York Yacht Club and Other Regattas—A Brilliant Sight To-Morrow.

Should wind and weather be favorable the regatta of the New York Yacht Club to-morrow promises to be a most exciting and brilliant affair. Up to last evening the following yachts had been entered:—For the regatta prizes:—Schooners Sappho, Tidal Wave, Eva, Madeleine, Idler, Foam, Sunshine, Rambler, Alice, Palmer, Wanderer, Alarm, Columbia, Magic, Dauntless, Tarolinta, Fleetwing and Halcyon; sloops Breeze, Ariadne, Gracie, Addie and Vixen. For the challenge cups—Schooners Tidal Wave, Eva, Madeleine, Wanderer, Alarm, Columbia, Alice, Idler, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Tarolinta, Rambler, Fleetwing, Palmer, Sappho and Halcyon; sloops Breeze, Gracie, Ariadne, Addie and Vixen. For the subscription cups—Schooners Madeleine, Idler, Wanderer, Columbia, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Dauntless, Tarolinta, Sappho, Rambler, Alice, Fleetwing, Halcyon and Palmer; sloops Kaiser Wilhelm I., Gracie, Peerless, Cenina, Ariadne, Addie, Vixen and Breeze. With all the prizes offered, and which it is considered that there is a chance for one yacht to carry off three of them, we may expect to see not only good sailing but a brilliant management. The scene on the bay will, doubtless, be very fine; for great interest has been excited to witness the performance of so many fine yachts, especially as there are some new ones among the number whose powers are to be tested for the first time. The harbor will be alive with vessels of all descriptions, bearing those who go to see the contest between our pleasure craft; for yachting has now become a national pastime, and yacht races are destined to become as popular in this country as they are in England. To-morrow is our marine Derby Day, wherein more yachts will start than did last year for the Queen's Cup, and the number present to witness the sport will be scarcely less than was present to witness the international regatta of last season.

The race for the Wallack cup, which occurs on the 24th, will be also a very pleasant and exciting trial of speed. The turning point being off Long Branch it will afford those who are sojourning at that fashionable watering place a fine opportunity of witnessing the performance of some of our finest schooners; for already the Madeleine, Wanderer, Columbia, Dauntless, Tidal Wave and Rambler have entered, and the probabilities are that the number will be considerably increased before the entries are closed.

Following the contest of Saturday comes the regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club on the 27th inst. This will also be an important affair, for a number of prizes are offered to all yachts belonging to any organized yacht club of the United States. The enterprising and energetic officers of the Brooklyn Yacht Club are evidently doing their share toward rendering this season a most exciting and successful one, and we can only wish them all the wind necessary to make their coming regatta equal to their expectations.

The next seven days will have an important bearing upon yachting matters, and it remains to be seen if the yachts which have established reputations for great speed will be enabled to maintain it, or if they will have to give way to those of later model and construction. The interested in yachts and yachting, and who are advocates of different plans upon which yachts should be built, are anxiously waiting the result of the coming races in order to discover if their favorite theories work well when put to a practical test. Their agony will soon be at an end, however, for no doubt before the season is over weather will be experienced that will fully determine the qualifications of all the vessels of the fleet.

The Cape May regatta, on the Fourth of July next, now occupies a great share of the attention of those interested in yachting affairs. The prizes are valuable; but, apart from this, the number of yachts that will be present, the brilliant reception that will be given to the visiting vessels, the great gathering of people to witness it, and the festivities that are sure to attend an affair of this kind, will make it one of the brightest spots of the season. Every effort is being made by those having the matter in charge to render it one of the most attractive regattas of the year, and Philadelphians, although hard to move at first, when they are once fairly started never do things by halves. Hence those yacht clubs that have arranged to accept the invitations given will be sure of passing a short period at Cape May in a manner that will long be remembered. All that will be wanted is wind enough and fine weather. If the days on which the regattas take place only furnish those two essential wants the other requirements will all be on hand, and we shall be sure of an inauguration of the yachting season of 1871 that no one can complain of.

Referring again to the regatta of to-morrow, ample provision has been made for the race to be seen to every advantage. The committee having the regatta in charge have arranged all matters connected therewith in a satisfactory manner. The number of yachts to start will be large, and we have no doubt they will be off on time, and we can only add that those who are desirous of witnessing the race from the start to the close had better be on hand at the hour appointed. We trust that everything may pass off satisfactorily, and that there may be no drawback whatever to the commencement of the yachting season of 1871.

The International—The Widespread Commune and Its Purposes.

Our telegraphic columns this morning are full of interesting matter regarding the Commune, or International, as it is likely henceforward to be named. It is reported that the International Society is more active than ever. It is busy in Paris, we are told, distributing electoral manifestoes; and there are many who think that, so far as Paris is concerned, it will be successful in carrying not a few of the vacant seats in the Assembly at the forthcoming supplementary elections. It is even said that another uprising of the reds in Paris is seriously apprehended. What gives color to the opinion that danger is feared in Paris and possibly in the other large cities is that instructions have been issued from Berlin to stop the return of the German troops from France, and to discontinue for the present the surrender of French prisoners. If this last report is well founded it certainly means that the Versailles government is in terror, and that Prince Bismarck, in issuing the above instructions, is acting in harmony with the wishes of President Thiers. We have no fear that the International can do further harm. But knowing, as we now do, its programme, and having had some experience of its doings, we think it well that President Thiers and Prince Bismarck should give it no more chances. France cannot yet be left to herself, and French soldiers who sympathize with the Commune are safer in Germany.

Summer Garden Concerts and Their Influence.

The partiality of the New York public for music of a high order, and the liberal patronage they are always willing to bestow on entertainments of this kind, cannot be shown to a more satisfactory degree than at the concerts of Theodore Thomas at Central Park Garden this summer. This beautiful summer resort is fairly crowded every evening, and the audience is invariably of the same standard of fashion and elegance as one would expect to meet only at the opera. A *modiste* might pass an hour there profitably watching the rich and varied toilets of the ladies; a financier or railroad speculator will encounter at every step some Wall street magnate; the lover of sporting can "interview" the chief representatives of that species of recreation; and the musician may revel in the works of the old and new composers, interpreted by the best and most complete orchestra in America. There is an air of refinement about the audience which alone is sufficient to exclude all objectionable characters, and the music is listened to with attention and delight—a proof of the appreciation of the public. Formerly summer concerts were looked upon with suspicion, as being allied with rowdyism and drunkenness, on account of the disreputable class of people that attended the gardens in which they were given. Mr. Thomas has effected a complete revolution in this respect, and has made his concerts fashionable and select in every sense of the word. This revolution has extended even to Terrace Garden on the east side, where M. Jullien gives his tri-weekly soirées, and order and refinement prevail there as well as with its aristocratic neighbor at the Park gate.

The New York public will, therefore, patronize liberally a first class musical entertainment and capable manager. The Italian opera season at the Academy of Music in the fall cannot fail to be a great success if the management will only deal properly with the public. We will no longer submit to second or third rate artists nor suffer European managers to keep the best. The public have been trained for some seasons past to appreciate good music, and Thomas has done more to produce this happy result than the rest of our musicians put together. Such disgraceful affairs as the Italian opera seasons of the past few years will not be tolerated again. A company that can boast of a Nilsson, a Cary and a Brignoli should have a chorus like that of the Arion or Liederkranz society and an orchestra like Thomas' superb band. There will be quite a struggle between the musical managers in the fall, as there are so many of them in the field. Rullman has the Lady Orchestra from Vienna, Mme. Parepa Rosa leads an English opera troupe, Dolby has a quartet of the best singers in England, and many of our own artists propose entering the lists with companies of their own. The necessity of making the Nilsson opera season at the Academy first class in all its numerous details must, then, be as obvious to the management as it is to the public. There is no city in the world where good music will receive more encouragement than here, and no pretence of a want of means, scarcity of materials or lack of public appreciation will excuse any shortcomings on the part of the management of the forthcoming season of Italian opera at the Academy.

The Viaduct Railway Southern Terminus.

All things considered, we think the adoption by the Viaduct Railway Company of Chambers street, at the City Hall Park, as the southern terminus of the road, is the best that could be adopted. It is the nearest point that could be conveniently chosen to the very centre of the busy portion of the town. The terminus at the Battery would require the extension of the road to that point down Broadway, and we want no obstructions on Broadway. Within a year or two we hope our new Post Office will be put into operation, and as by that time the Viaduct road ought to be opened to Harlem river the southern terminus at Chambers street will then prove itself to be the very thing. In the next place, with the completion of the Brooklyn bridge, and the extension of the Viaduct road across the river, there will be no necessity for a terminus at the Battery.

Let us have this central Viaduct road built and in operation as soon as possible from Chambers street to Westchester, and then we can tell what next to do in order to facilitate incomers to and outgoers from this lower end of the island. We think that, with the opening of General McClellan's broad avenues around the water fronts of the city, we must have a belt viaduct road, because we can't do without it, but for the present let us have a beginning with this central road from Chambers street. This is our immediate necessity, and so important do we consider it that, if the road will cost ten or even twenty per cent more to get it into operation in two years than it will cost if the construction is extended to five years, we think it will pay all concerned to finish it in two years. Let the company go ahead, impelled by the Pacific Railway idea that time is money, and push through the work. Of all things to be avoided by the company let them avoid the never ending, but still beginning, job of our new Court House in the building of this Viaduct road. It might be built in a year; it ought to be built within two years from this date.

NO ARBITRATOR under the Washington Treaty has yet been appointed by the President, because he waits the action of the other Powers upon the treaty. He must know first that we have a treaty before he makes appointments under it.

THE ATLANTA *New Era* says of the democratic situation that "it is Toombs' live thunder and burning ether on one hand, or John Quincy Adams and the Ohio departure on the other." Between the two somebody is likely to get squeezed.

Captain Hall's Polar Expedition—Its Difficulties and Its Probabilities.

Within the next ten days Captain Hall, in the stanch little steamer Polaris, expressly and carefully prepared and equipped in every way for campaigning among the frozen seas and icebergs beyond the Arctic circle, will leave this port, via Newfoundland, Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay, in search of the North Pole. The records of the various explorations—English, Dutch, Russian and American—in those Northern seas since the discovery of this Continent, chiefly in search of a northwest passage, are so full of the difficulties, hardships, sufferings and dangers to be encountered, and so full, withal, of fatal disasters, that notwithstanding the Arctic experience of Captain Hall, his perfect knowledge of the requirements of a polar expedition and his complete equipment for this adventure, it is possible that neither he, nor any of his ship's crew, nor his ship may ever return to tell the story of their trials and their crowning misfortunes. We think it highly probable, however, not only that the Polaris will return "all right," but that she will return with the glorious victory for American enterprise of an actual visit to the North Pole.

But the longest day of our summer is here, and one would think that Captain Hall ought now to be at the head of Baffin's Bay instead of being still in the port of New York. By the Baffin's Bay route from this city it can hardly be over three thousand five hundred miles to the North Pole, and if the Polaris were now at Upernavik she might, perhaps, run through to the Pole and get back to some Greenland winter station before she would be closed in by the ice. But the difficulty in Davis' Strait just now is the mass of ice and the icebergs drifting down in the Arctic current from the Pole. The strait will hardly be cleared of this drift ice sufficiently for a northern passage against the sea current till, perhaps, the middle of July, and Upernavik or Disco Island may be as far as the Polaris will be able to advance this summer. Indeed, it appears to be the purpose of Captain Hall to winter at Disco Island.

And here, we think, in following this old beaten route of Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay, upon which there have been so many failures and so many disasters, Captain Hall makes a great mistake. The movements of the great ocean currents to and from the North Pole should have guided him in the selection of his route. What are those currents? They are, first, the great Atlantic equatorial current, or Gulf Stream, which from the Capes of Florida, in a northeasterly course, sweeps over the Atlantic to the British Islands and thence up into the basin of the Pole by way of the Spitzbergen islands. Next, there is the great Pacific equatorial current, known as the Japan Stream, which, from the islands of Japan, sweeps in a northeasterly course across the Pacific to Behring Strait, where the current is divided, one branch passing up into the polar basin through that strait and the other sweeping down by the coast of Alaska, British Columbia and Oregon, giving these regions their soft winter climate. In addition to these two great ocean currents drifting into the polar basin it receives an immense supply of water from those great rivers of Asia—the Yeneisi, the Lena and the Obi—and from the Mackenzie river of America and others flowing into the Arctic Ocean.

Now, as there is very little evaporation from the polar basin, those immense volumes of water flowing into it must have an outlet somewhere, unless Captain Symmes was right in his theory that the earth is a hollow shell, open at both ends, into the interior of which a ship may sail by entering the hole at the North or the South Pole. But, having no faith in "Symmes' Hole," we must have an outlet for the vast currents of water discharged into the polar basin; and we have it in the heavy Arctic current which, from that basin, comes down Baffin's Bay and Davis' Strait, bringing with it its squadrons of icebergs into the main Atlantic. It is against this heavy Arctic current that Captain Hall proposes to reach the North Pole, instead of taking the route of either of those ocean currents which would help him to his destination and perhaps give him an open sea nearly all the way. Explorers by the Baffin's Bay route, in attempting to move northward over the frozen sea on sledges, have discovered that the whole illimitable field of ice over which they were travelling moved southward faster than they could move northward over the ice. Here, then, is the great difficulty to Captain Hall, by this route, after leaving his steamer for his sledges and portable boats.

There is, no doubt, an open sea around the Pole, resulting from the vast bodies of comparatively warm water carried into that basin. This open sea can hardly be considered a mere theory, inasmuch as, from the broad, encircling fringe of icebound waters this side, Dr. Kane and Captain Hayes, north latitude 81 35, saw it, a sea of sparkling open water as far as the eye could reach. It may be said, however, that as Captain Hall, from experience, knows all about this Baffin's Bay route, he knows that with his steamer, his sledges and his boats, he can find a way to the open sea around the Pole, and is morally certain of reaching the Pole itself. We have great faith in his experience and his enthusiasm, and, in the face of all the difficulties before him, great hopes of his success.

Steamboat Racing.

The Mississippi steamboats have attained a most unenviable reputation in many respects—carelessness on the part of the engineers, recklessness of the captains and plentiful lack of caution on both sides. The consequences of this in too many instances are direful catastrophes which appear in the newspapers under headings announcing "Another Dreadful Accident on the Mississippi River," or "Another Terrible Explosion of a Mississippi Steamboat." The loss of life attending these disasters is fearful to think over. Steamboat captains as a rule dislike being beaten by rival steamers, and if they see a boat ahead of them they like to "go for her," even though they have to put on a press of steam which respect for the lives of their passengers would not warrant them in doing. We learn that this Mississippi practice has of late been inaugurated on some of the rival lines of steamboats running from this city to places on the North and East rivers. There is danger attending it, and we hope that this timely

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reference to the subject will have the effect of operating as a check on a custom the practice of which may, if not guarded against in time, be productive of dire calamities.

THE QUEENS COUNTY AUTHORITIES are coming to our relief pretty much in the style of Jersey. Two of the police officers from that county came to town yesterday and arrested and carried away with them our two most distinguished roughs, Harry Hill and Reddy the Blacksmith, on the puerile charge of aiding and abetting a prize fight in the jurisdiction of these rural magnates. The idea of charging such criminal heroes as Hill and Varley with abetting a prize fight is as ridiculous as it would be to denounce the demons of the Commune for playing at pin pool; but so long as the charge is sufficient to cart them away even for a short period, and as the action evinces a friendly disposition to aid us on the part of Queens county, we shall not complain. Have your jail very closely guarded, however, Queens county, or you will miss them sooner than we would wish.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION assembles to-day in Columbus. The chief interest attached to the Convention lies in the question of who shall be the nominee for Governor—Ben Wade or General Noyes? The chances at present seem to be in favor of General Noyes, with Old Ben gracefully retiring in favor of his young and popular friend. In regard to the platform the republicans of Ohio have nothing new to affirm. The only departure anticipated is a feeble endorsement of the administration; for the republicans have their soreheads and intractables as well as the democrats. However that may be, and whoever may be the nominee, it is pretty certain that the campaign will be carried on with unusual spirit, for the democrats are already in the field with their armor on and their lances ready, and, aided by the new political mitrailleuse, the "new departure," expect to fight heroically if they do not succeed in achieving a signal victory.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—Various reasons are assigned for the postponement of the grand review of the French army on last Sunday in the Champ de Mars. Among the causes mentioned for this putting off of the review is that M. Thiers was afraid that the soldiers would cry out "*Vive l'Empereur!*" There is nothing in the recent conduct of the French regiments, so far as is publicly known, to indicate that they would do any such thing. If the name of the Emperor is so cherished by the soldiers of France this decision of the Executive will in no way abate their enthusiasm for their fallen Emperor. We prefer to think that the Emperor is dead militarily as well as politically, and even the cries, if they were given, of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" would not resurrect him.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is at the Brevoort House.

General Robert Lenox Banks, of Governor Hoffman's staff, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel John Q. Packard, of New Orleans, is residing at the Grand Central.

Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.

George W. Miller, Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue.

Colonel J. F. Moore, of the British Army, is quartered at the Clarendon Hotel.

General George W. Cass, of Pittsburg, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is registered at the Astor House.

H. G. Cleaveland, of Cleveland, Ohio, is at the Grand Central.

J. B. Alexander, of Kentucky, is staying at the Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Crossman, of England, is registered at the St. Nicholas.

Ex-Mayor Barrett, of Washington, is domiciled at the Gilsey House.

A. Lockwood, of England, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.

Colonel Wm. Whaley, of Carleston, S. C., is quartered at the Gilsey House.

A. F. Sparks, of Mobile, is at the Grand Central.

J. W. Galt, of Washington, is staying at the Gilsey House.

J. F. McCullough, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas.

Captain C. H. Taylor, of St. Louis, is staying at the St. Nicholas.

CAPE MAY.

The Season Fully Inaugurated—Hotels Filling Up—Excitement Over the Forthcoming Yacht Race.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 20, 1871.

The season at this favorite watering place has fairly opened and the beach is daily inled with bathing parties, and the different hotels have engaged most of their rooms. Congress Hall has been open for some time and is well filled with guests already. The Stockton opens on Saturday next.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation among guests is the yacht race to take place July 4. Already numerous bets have been made on the result of the contest. Special trains and steamers will bring spectators from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The prizes, valued at $2,000, are being manufactured by Bailey, of Philadelphia, and will be completed at an early day.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 21—1:30 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen steadily from Missouri to Lake Superior, where it is now highest. It was Tuesday night quite low in Illinois, with rain on Lake Michigan, but is now entirely recovered, with clear weather. The area of low pressure in Northern New York, after extending somewhat southward, is now passed northeastward, beyond our stations. Light rains have passed from Lake Ontario eastward, and now prevail on the New England coast. Fresh and light south and southwest winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, westerly winds from New England to Michigan and northerly winds in the Northwest. The temperature has fallen since Monday night from Lake Michigan eastwards; it is now rising west of the Mississippi, with light easterly winds. Local rains were reported this evening from the Southern States, but pleasant and clear weather prevails from the Gulf to Wisconsin and eastward.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably continue high north of the Ohio Valley, but falling in the Northwest on Wednesday. Local storms are probable for to-night in Tennessee and the mid-Atlantic coast. Pleasant weather with light winds will probably prevail from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. No serious disturbance is apprehended on the Lake or Gulf coast.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

PARSONS, Kan., June 20, 1871.

A terrible tornado swept over Southwestern Kansas on Friday evening last. The town of El Dorado was nearly destroyed—over a hundred houses were demolished, involving a loss of $60,000. The storm did great damage to the crops, and fences were blown down and houses unroofed in all directions. It was the severest storm on the plains for years.

FRANCE.

Magistrates Who are Candidates Requested to Resign.

A BITTER NEWSPAPER WAR.

Prince Napoleon's Election Thought Certain.

ROUHER AT BORDEAUX.

Corpses Daily Discovered in the Houses and Sewers of Paris.

BONAPARTISM IN THE ARMY.

Singular Action of the German Government.

Gambetta Declines a Nomination for the Assembly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, June 20, 1871.

The Minister of Justice has issued a circular requesting all magistrates who are candidates for the Assembly to resign before the election.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHY.

The government authorizes the re-establishment of private telegraphy in the departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise.

MANIFESTO OF MODERATE REPUBLICANS.

A manifesto from the moderate republicans announces the adhesion of sixteen more newspapers to their cause.

BANK RETURNS.

The Bank of France has resumed the publication of its returns.

PARIS ACCOUNTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Work of Restoration—Bitter Newspaper War—Monarchical Fears—Gambetta Declines—Communists Denounced—A Second Chamber Proposed—Rouher Goes to Bordeaux—Prince Napoleon's Election Certain—Corpses Daily Discovered.

PARIS, June 20, 1871.

The work of the restoration of Paris, and especially of the Bois de Boulogne, is being actively pushed forward.

BITTER NEWSPAPER WAR.

The war between the eighteen monarchical and five republican journals is bitter in the extreme. The latter repudiate the Commune. The general impression is that their leaders represent the sentiments of more of the electors than those of their adversaries. They are also united, while the monarchical journals are divided.

MONARCHICAL FEARS.

The monarchical press fear the union of the republican journals.

STILL LONGING FOR ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A committee has been formed to procure the return to the Assembly of the former representatives of Alsace and Lorraine.

GAMBETTA DECLINES.

M. Gambetta has declined a nomination for the Assembly.

COMMUNISTS DENOUNCED.

Denunciations of Communists are made daily, and arrests continue to be of frequent occurrence.

A SECOND CHAMBER PROPOSED.

The idea is mooted of forming a second Chamber, to be elected by the General Councils.

NOT ARRESTED.

The report that M. Pyat has been arrested is contradicted.

GONE TO BORDEAUX.

M. Rouher has gone to Bordeaux.

THE REPUBLICAN UNION.

The *Siècle* approves the plan for the republican Union.

TRUE ENOUGH.

The Presse says the monarchical parties are all wanting in patriotism.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S CANDIDATURE.

Prince Napoleon has accepted the candidature for the Assembly from Corsica, and his election is thought certain.

CORPSES DAILY DISCOVERED.

Corpses are daily discovered in the ruined houses of Paris. The exploration of the sewers has been completed. Many bodies were found in them in a horribly mutilated condition and buried at night in the cemetery at Montmartre.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The International Active—Haussmann Declines—Germany Threatening—Duc De Broglie's Opinion—Bonapartism in the Army—Persigny Still in London.

LONDON, June 20, 1871.

The London *Times'* special despatch says the members of the International Society are distributing electoral manifestoes.

DECLINATIONS.

Baron Haussmann and M. Lemoine have declined to seek the suffrages of the electors.

COMMUNIST LEADERS.

General Cluseret has been arrested.

M. Millière has been seen in Liverpool.

GERMANY THREATENING.

The London *Daily News'* despatch says instructions have been given from Berlin to stop the return of the German troops from France, and to discontinue the surrender of French prisoners.

DUC DE BROGLIE'S OPINION.

A letter from the Duke de Broglie to the French residents of London says:—"Regulated liberty, a firm government and free institutions will re-establish the greatness and domestic prosperity of France."

BONAPARTISM IN THE ARMY.

The London *Morning Post* says the review at Longchamps has been postponed because the regiments would have cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

PERSIGNY STILL IN LONDON.

M. Persigny is still in London, and has not been absent from here since the *déchéance* of the Emperor was proclaimed.

FRENCH FINANCES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Passage of the Loan Bill—M. Thiers' Exposition of the Financial Situation.

VERSAILLES, June 20, 1871.

The Assembly has unanimously passed the Loan bill.

THIERS ON THE FINANCES.

In the Assembly to-day, during the debate on the Loan bill, President Thiers made a statement of the financial condition of the country. He said the German war had cost France three milliards of francs. The deficit of the fiscal year 1870-71 reached 1,631,000,000 francs; but of this amount the Bank of France had advanced to the government 1,350,000,000 francs, so that the immediate deficiency for the year was reduced to 301,000,000 francs. But to this must be added 436,000,000 francs for expenses since incurred in the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. This total deficit of 737,000,000 francs M. Thiers proposed to meet by imposing new taxes. The situation, he said, was difficult, but not disastrous.

THE POPE.

GRAND RECEPTION AT THE VATICAN.

The Holy Father to the Foreign Deputations.

His Gratification at the Telegram of Queen Victoria—Congratulating France on Her Victory Over the Commune.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 20, 1871.

Correspondence from Rome says that the Pope on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate received deputations from all countries, even from Poland. At least 2,000 delegates and 800 ladies waited on him during the day.

REPLIES OF THE HOLY FATHER.

The Pope in his replies to the congratulations of the foreign deputations said he hoped soon to bear the cross through the streets of Rome without fear of outrage.

To the French delegates he spoke feelingly of the situation of France, and congratulated them on her victory over the powers of darkness. He was gratified at receiving the telegram from the Queen of England, in which wishes for his long life and happiness were expressed.

THE POPE'S GIFT TO THE POOR.

During the day the Pope distributed 15,000 francs among the poor and received magnificent presents from the faithful throughout the world.

INSULTS TO THE VISITORS OF THE VATICAN.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the police, the visitors, while on their way to the Vatican, were frequently insulted by the crowds in the streets. Many soldiers who had served in the Pontifical army were arrested before the day of the festival to prevent disturbance.

All Quiet on the Tiber.

ROME, June 20, 1871.

Nothing more has been said by the authorities about the alleged plot to assassinate the Pope. All the excitement in Rome has subsided and the city is now perfectly quiet.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel Still Avoiding Rome—The Reorganization of the Italian Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, June 20, 1871.

King Victor Emmanuel has returned from Naples without visiting Rome.

The King has been greatly troubled of late about the state of affairs in the Eternal City.

He has hitherto studiously avoided going to Rome, to which fact may be ascribed the delay in the removal of the capital of Italy.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of the bill for the reorganization of the Italian army.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Ratification of the Naturalization Convention with the United States—The Budget Passed by the Reichsrath.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, June 20, 1871.

Previously to the prorogation of the Hungarian delegation the Naturalization Convention between Austria and Hungary and the United States was approved by both houses and signed by the Emperor.

The provisions of the convention are similar to those of the naturalization treaty concluded with the government of Germany.

The Austrian Budget.

VIENNA, June 20, 1871.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the budget in the form proposed by the government.

SPAIN.

Resignation of the Ministers—Marshal Serrano Entreating M. Moret to Remain in the Cabinet—Resignation of the Prefect of Madrid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 20, 1871.

The *Imparcial* says the Ministers have decided to resign only after the debate in the Cortes on the address. Marshal Serrano entreated Señor Moret, the Minister of Finance, to withdraw his resignation, but the latter remained firm, and his resignation has been accepted by the King.

THE DISTURBANCES ON THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The Prefect of Madrid has resigned in consequence of the disturbances on the Pope's Jubilee.

ENGLAND.

The Treaty of Washington in Both Houses of Parliament—Notice to the British Claimants.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 20, 1871.

In the House of Lords to-night Earl Granville, in reply to an inquiry concerning the Treaty of Washington, said April 9, 1865, the day of General Lee's surrender, had been accepted as the date of the termination of the American war; but he thought claims for losses occurring subsequently would be considered.

FILING THE BRITISH CLAIMS.

In the House of Commons to-day Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, promised that the government would give immediate notice to British claimants, under the Treaty of Washington, to file claims and proofs before the Commission created by that treaty within six months.

THUNDER STORMS.

Violent thunder storms passed over the British Isles to-day. Several persons were struck by lightning.

BELGIUM.

The Italian Minister to Brussels Recalled.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, June 20, 1871.

It is said that the Italian Minister to Brussels has received letters from his government terminating his mission to Belgium.

BAVARIA.

Appointment of a Representative to France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MUNICH, June 20, 1871.

Herr Ruthardt has been appointed Bavarian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris.

TURKEY.

Changes in the Turkish Ministry—Russia and the Sublime Porte.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20, 1871.

Several changes have occurred in the Turkish Ministry. The Grand Vizier Ali Pacha is to remain. The names of the new Ministers have not yet been made public.

It is said that the changes have been made in accordance with the altered relations between the Sublime Porte and Russia which are now of a very friendly nature.

THE PAPAL RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

ARREST OF THE RINGLEADERS.

The International Society the Bugbear of the Belgian Government.

PREPARING TO MEET A RED RISING.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 20, 1871.

The disturbances in Brussels on the occasion of the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee have been suppressed by the aid of the military; but the quarters of the *ouvriers* are still in a state of fermentation.

THE ARRESTS.

Sixty-eight persons in all have been arrested at Brussels for complicity in the disturbances; but many more arrests will be made before peace can be restored.

WAR ON THE CLERICALS.

Prominent members of the International Society have openly threatened to make war on the clericals and to force the government to carry out certain measures for the benefit of the workingmen of Belgium.

FEARS OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The journals are full of comments on the late riotous proceedings. The clerical papers condemn the International Society, while the other journals say that both the reds and the jubilists are to blame for the disorders.

The Belgian government manifests much concern at the proceedings of the International Society, and has given orders that the garrisons in all the large cities should be reinforced.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE REPAIRED.

HEART'S CONTENT, Newfoundland,
June 20, 1871.

The repairing ship Scanderia grappled and connected the ends of the broken 1865 cable at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., local time, to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—DELMONICO'S, OR LAKES UP THE HUDSON.—A bird of the genus alaudinæ, whose larynx is always full of sweet sounds, and whose morning excursion skyward is as interesting as a balloon voyage, without fear of escape of gas, is a good representative of those warblers of society that furnish subject matter for the ubiquitous Jenkins. Birds at Delmonico's are generally served up on toast, but according to the Fifth Avenue theatre bill of fare their plumage is undisturbed, and only one of them—the mated lark—is "roasted." Flirtation and larks, notwithstanding Audubon's silence on the subject, have many points similar. Dr. Johnson says that a flirt is a vain, trifling, airy girl, and no one can maintain that the habits of the lark are every tittle *en regle* and correct. Since the worthy Doctor's time we have enlarged the sphere of the flirt to include the other sex. Therefore when a husband is forgetful of his Benedictine character away from home and is captured by a glance, the turn of a neat No. 2 gaiter, with a snowy frill just peeping over it, the music of a strange laugh, or any other of what the Pilgrim Fathers would call abominations, his conduct is just as reprehensible as the mated lark that coquettes with the zephyr and sunshine a half mile or so above his nest, while his better half and unfledged progeny are waiting breakfast for him. The most important distinction between the feathered songster and the human larks is the tendency of the latter to seek his nest when the other is about leaving it. Champagne and dew do not assimilate, hence the difference in the hours of rest of both parties. But here we touch the abstruse subjects of "ornithology" and "ornithology," over which philosophers have disputed ever since birds were considered as an excellent appendage to Chiquot. Leaving the question of names aside for the present, we shall take a trip up the Hudson just as far as Yonkers, which derives its name from the fact that so many "Yonkers"—but we forget, names aside. At the landing there is a very stylish pony phaeton and a charming young lady holding the lines, too. She is a fresh, innocent-looking girl, whose cheeks are rosy with excitement and whose lips resemble ripe strawberries. She is a rare species of lark, city and country combined, warbles everywhere, has no particular nest of her own, but is fond of creating a terrible commotion in other birds' nests. Her plumage—talk of Audubon!—he would stare at it. Many a modiste's brain was puzzled over this plumage. Yet she flaunts it and wings it as if it were the sober black of a crow or the chequered costume of a magpie. This is Mrs. Nina Roberts, a lark that has lost her mate—in line, a tantalizing, fascinating, dangerous young widow. She is calculated to breed mischief in the best regulated aviary in the world. She has quitted the metropolis and its hothouse charms for the keen, bracing air up the Hudson and the pleasure of a drive to a charming villa a mile or so from Yonkers. She has limed a few victims, chief among them one Spence Sherman, lord and master of aforesaid villa and of a pretty little larx in the shape of a wife, who foolishly, in a moment of pout, betook herself to the country nest, leaving her mate a free wing with all the gins and traps of a big city around him. Tippy Belton (victim No. 2) is a bird of experience, who thinks it would be a capital thing to perch on the affections of the widow. Brandywine Bowles—irreverently, Old Bowles—is one of those ancient and honorable warblers that, not finding, like Faust, any Mephistopheles to give them back their youth, are resolved to become callow at all hazards. This last victim's malady takes a conservatory shape, and he tries to build up a bouquet barricade around the fair widow to warn intruders off. The pretty little lark in the nest at home, having got over her pout, is pining for her mate, and finds a tender consoler in a barely fledged chirper, Fred Dandey, who tries a little flirtation (*his model*) in a musical line, while two grave spinster larks—Angelica and Amaryllis Bowles—watch him with tender interest and the subject of his flirtation with ill-concealed jealousy. These are characters—all moved by that terrible mischief maker, flirtation, which no doubt occupied a prominent place on the tree from which the first of flirts, Mother Eve, was induced to pluck the fruit. Walking up Broadway on a fine afternoon is generally supposed to be a pleasant and harmless recreation. An unbroken line of gipsy hats and dainty costumes passes by. Now and then a Parthian glance from a roguish eye, or the parting of a pair of cherry lips in a bewitching smile, the male target is pierced, and another victim is in the toils. Thus it was with poor Spence Sherman. He met his fate at one glance from the widow's eye near Union Square, and instead of resolutely plucking the shaft from the left side of his vest he allowed it to rankle there. Let his troubles be a warning to Benedicts who forget their mates at home, and to the fair mates not to trust their husbands too far or too long away from home, especially after an "unpleasantness." The play is handsomely mounted; the time two hours and a half of a winter evening, with its snow, sleighbells, overcoats, coal fires, etc., is suggestive of a refreshing coolness, which almost deceives us with the idea that it is cool. The whole performance is very lively from the spirit with which the actors enter into and execute their work; and Harkins, Parker, De Vere, Lewis, Davidge, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Dietz, Miss Mortimer and Miss Valmer have each a distinct individuality, and they all contribute to the general confusion which precedes the general explanation of all the mistakes of the midnight. The play is a very lively, rattling piece, and by a very good house, considering the stormy night, it was enjoyed hugely. We have seldom heard such frequent, spontaneous and general outbursts of hearty laughter in the course of one evening, and not often in a three-act play so much of genuine merriment. The play will be repeated this evening and every evening, doubtless, for a good many evenings to come; for it is one of those light and lively pieces especially adapted to the summer time.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 20—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; ten-fortiths, 88¾.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, June 20.—United States five-twenty bonds, 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, June 20.—Rentes, 51 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firm, middling uplands 6¾d., a 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

TRADE REPORT.

MANCHESTER, June 20.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Pork, 50s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard, 47s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon, 33s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Tallow, 43s. 6d. per cwt.; 37s. per cwt. for short rib middles.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—2:30 P. M.—The market for breadstuffs is dull. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 22,000 were American.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.
LIVERPOOL, June 20, 1871.

Arrived.	*Date of Sailing.*	*Bales of Cotton.*
Ship E. C. Scranton	Mobile, May 8	3,444
Ship Canterbury	Mobile, May 12	3,695

The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 19th inst. were 55,000 bales.

PRESIDENT GRANT

His Views on the Questions of the Day.

McGarrahan's Claim and What He Knows About It.

Chase and Hancock as Democratic Candidates.

The Treaty of Washington and the St. Domingo Question.

The President Will Not Attend the Long Branch Races.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

LONG BRANCH, June 20, 1871.

The earliest riser here this morning was a lusty breeze, and next came the sun, red-faced and hot from his bed in the sea. People at the hotels got up and yawned toward the beach at a later hour, and the bunting of the Branch was run up from every flagstaff, making, with the two first and indispensable requisites for a pleasant day at the seaside, a bright and beautiful morning. To every man and woman, no matter how romantically inclined, a long look at the tumbling waves, a deep draught of wind, fresh from the ocean, and a short walk will bring appetite. And so it happened, that after eight o'clock, when the rays of the sun slanted in on the beach with a scorching heat, the breeze scarcely cooled, the admirers of marine landscape panted back and studied the *cuisine* of the hotels with delight. As the day wore on the heat was intense, and very few ventured out to drive or walk. Curious to discover how the President was spending his time on this, the warmest day since he arrived, I went over to his cottage after breakfast, courting, rather than avoiding, the inevitable browning of Old Sol. I had the road all to myself, and turned into the modest grounds before

THE PRESIDENTIAL COTTAGE

after a leisurely walk.

There are always two very comfortable but exceedingly plain cane-bottomed chairs on the piazza of the cottage. On the right hand one of these pieces of expensive furniture from the door the President sits and reads, or talks to his visitors, when not busy reading or dictating answers to his despatches and letters. He was there as I approached, talking to some elderly gentleman, a resident of the Branch. A number of opened letters were at his feet and the HERALD was in his hand.

"What do you think of the news this morning, sir?" I asked, as he motioned me to the seat vacated by the old gentleman, and after the usual salutes had been exchanged.

"What news? I have had no time to see, though very anxious to find out. A constant stream of visitors has been pouring in here since morning. They commenced before breakfast. There is nothing very startling is there?"

"Not very much, sir. There is something about

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM

that will interest you. It was claimed by the opponents of the administration that you directed the Secretary of the Interior to reopen the McGarrahan case. Now a different statement is made."

"I cannot prevent enemies of the administration making unwarrantable statements concerning my action or inaction. It is the penalty of the position, I suppose, and I don't grumble at it. I am always willing to correct an error, but I cannot notice those calumnious attacks that have no foundation whatever. I don't think the people would expect me to. Now, as to this McGarrahan claim, you may as well know *what connection I had with it. The claim was in* existence before I came into office, and I was very loth to have anything whatever to do with it. Whichever way it was decided, evidently, there would be a dissatisfied party. Of course, if the proper papers were presented to me by the proper officers, approved and signed, I should have acted at once, without regard to the feelings of either party. But the case has not been so presented to me. I know little of its merits."

"Nothing at all, Mr. President?"

"Nothing more than I was compelled to hear and read about it. The Secretary of the Interior will, I suppose, give the matter

A FULL INVESTIGATION.

I am desirous that nothing shall be left undone to secure justice. The attacks to which you allude are entirely groundless. When I was leaving Washington to come here the attorney of the New Idria Company offered me a seat in his carriage to the depot, and I rode down with him. He asked had I any objection to having the McGarrahan case reopened."

"In the interest of the New Idria Company, of course?"

"No doubt. I said, 'Certainly not; let the fullest light be thrown upon the matter. If the Secretary of the Interior requires more evidence and you can give it, well and good.' That was all that was said. As I have already remarked to you, I would rather not have anything to do with the matter. It has been

A TEDIOUS AND ANNOYING LITIGATION,

and as it began before I took office I don't think I should be held responsible for the delay in settling it. When it was reported to me that some of the papers in the case were altered or mutilated I gave directions to have them restored to their original condition before any further action was taken. Congress has taken up the matter now, but I don't know if it will do anything further with it. I suppose I shall have to settle it."

"And of course, sir, you can have formed no opinion on the merits of the controversy between McGarrahan and the New Idria Company."

"Certainly not. If I have to take the matter up and give

DIRECTIONS FOR ITS DISPOSAL

my mind will be unprejudiced either way."

The President looked as if he would like to kick all whom the McGarrahan claim might concern into the middle of next week, so I did not pursue the subject further.

"But there is another matter yet, Mr. President. It is not now exactly, but it is interesting."

"What is that?"

"A report that you ordered the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend final action in the case of the tax on

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD.

The very worst construction is placed on your conduct in that matter. Perhaps you will not consider the statement worthy of notice?"

"Well, I don't, only so far as it affords a subject for conversation. Statements were made to me while I was at West Point which left a doubt on my mind whether the amount of the tax claimed from the Central road was correct. I telegraphed to the Secretary of Internal Revenue not to seize the road now, but to wait until the gentlemen appointed to ascertain the exact amount had reported the result of their investigations. That was all about it. Nothing will be done in the matter until the exact amount is ascertained. The proper sum will then be collected.

WHAT ELSE?"

"The Emperor of Brazil has been interviewed by a HERALD correspondent. The conversation as reported is highly interesting and affords a better idea of the feeling of the Emperor toward the United States and of the resources of Brazil than any bundle of official despatches can do."

"It is the first article I will read (looking at it). I am sure it is interesting."

"Vallandigham's funeral to-morrow, Mr. President, will be largely attended?"

"I have no doubt. He was an able though mistaken man, and had many friends."

"Among them the Chief Justice, I perceive."

"Oh, yes. You alluded to

CHASE'S LETTER TO VALLANDIGHAM.

I read that. Yes, Chase was friendly toward Vallandigham."

"And friendly toward the democracy?"

"Of course. Ever since the New York Convention he has been yearning for a Presidential nomination. He is bidding for it now."

"I saw Senator Sprague a few days since. He seemed to think that the Chief Justice would not accept a nomination by either party. Although he said he was not in the councils of his father-in-law I suppose he is able to make a good guess."

President Grant smiled and said, "That doesn't matter. Chase wants a nomination for the Presidency."

"The fact of Chase being in the field

WILL NOT AID HANCOCK

much, will it, Mr. President?"

The President smiled again and his eyes twinkled, but he made no reply.

"You were quite decided about Sherman, sir, and you were correct. Now, do you think Hancock will be a candidate?"

"Hancock! Of course he will. Hancock is dying for a nomination!"

I waited patiently to hear what more the President had to say respecting General Hancock, but he said nothing more. He looked, however, as if the subject of Hancock's candidature was settled forever.

"Before the question of candidates for the Presidential race comes up properly before the people, Mr. President, I suppose the final ratification of

THE WASHINGTON TREATY

will be announced?"

"Certainly. I expect every day to hear that the English government have formally ratified the treaty."

"There will be, then, I suppose, no question of foreign policy remaining unsettled. You will do nothing now in reference to St. Domingo?"

"I don't know about St. Domingo. When I suggested the propriety of annexing that island, for the reasons fully stated in my message to Congress, I believed that the people desired a foothold in the West Indies, and I acted accordingly. It was always my desire to carry out the wishes of the people. I will now await the expression of public opinion on

THE ST. DOMINGO QUESTION.

It remains for the people to say whether any further steps shall be taken toward annexation."

I was about to inquire whether, in his next message to Congress, the President would offer any suggestions or make any proposition for the acquisition of a naval station in the West Indies, or restate the San Domingo question, when Collector Murphy and General Porter came out on the piazza. The latter took instructions from the President in reference to some unanswered letters, and immediately retired. General Grant, I understood,

WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY INVITATION

to leave Long Branch except to visit Princeton College on the 27th of this month and California in August. He will not attend the Long Branch races.

The President was talking to Collector Murphy and holding a copy of the HERALD in his hand as I took my leave.

The President at Long Branch—Importunate Office-Seekers—Future Movements—A Call from Vanderbilt—Prominent Arrivals.

LONG BRANCH, June 20, 1871.

The President and family take a drive daily along the beach and through the country.

A large number of office-seekers arrive daily, but the President has given notice that he will entertain no applicant or application for office, and that all who want position must apply to the heads of the different departments.

The President will remain here until August 17, when he will start for California, accompanied by General Porter.

Commodore Vanderbilt called upon the President to-day. The Commodore, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., have engaged rooms at the Continental.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Penalties.

BUFFALO, June 20, 1871.

All cases pending in the Superior Court of this city over No. 77 for penalties against the New York Central and Hudson River Railway for excess of charges were affirmed to-day, with costs, Judges Verplanck and Humphrey presiding. These, with the cases heretofore carried to the Court of Appeals, involve penalties amounting to over half a million dollars.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

NASHVILLE, June 20, 1871.

The Southern Railroad Association paid to-day to the State Comptroller $33,000 interest on the bonds issued for the construction of a part of the Mississippi Central Railroad in Tennessee.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 20, 1871.

The Republican Convention to-morrow promises to be one of the largest ever assembled here. Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Dennison, General Garfield, General B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; General R. P. Buckland, R. P. Spalding and other prominent representatives of the party will be present. The platform will take a liberal ground on the different public questions and endorse the administration. An effort to nominate B. F. Wade for Governor has apparently been abandoned by the Cincinnati politicians, who had it in charge. General Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, will probably be nominated on the first ballot by a large majority. The Cleveland delegation has created some excitement by bringing out Jacob Mueller for Lieutenant Governor.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ROCHESTER, June 20, 1871.

A collision occurred about four o'clock this morning on the New York Central Railroad at Fairport station between a freight train and the express freight and accommodation trains, both headed west. A passenger, named Cyrus Andrews, of Savannah, had a leg broken, and it was subsequently amputated. All the passengers in the coach, ten in number, were injured slightly. Several cars were wrecked and the water tank house demolished. The accident caused delay to trains on the road.

KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN.

Superintendent Kelso yesterday afternoon issued the following general order to the captains of the various precincts:—

Members of the force must be especially vigilant throughout the summer in preventing the throwing of garbage into the streets, and in this respect must suitably caution proprietors of restaurants or saloons and householders wherever the streets in front of their premises show evidence of offences against the law which prohibits uncleanliness of thoroughfare.

In flagrant cases members of the force must make reports, and in every way aid the health authorities.

You will so instruct the members of your command that a full compliance with this order may be had.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JUNE 21.

1870—Several French and Russian officials and a number of Sisters of Mercy massacred by the natives at Tien-tsin, China.

1864—Battle of Weldon Railroad, Va.; Union forces defeated.

1853—Martin Koszta seized at Smyrna by a party of sailors from the Austrian war vessel Huzzar.

1795—Battle of Vinegar Hill, Ireland; the rebellion of the United Irishmen crushed.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Bathing Dresses, Caps and Shoes, for Ladies and gentlemen, at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway.

Card.—First Contribution for People's College and the Samaritan Home.—I take this method of expressing my grateful acknowledgments for the receipt, this morning, of a five hundred dollar greenback, per express, from some unknown friends of the enterprise in Richland county, Ohio, and assure them that it shall be my care to see it properly used in the furtherance of the good cause.
WALTER H. SHUPE.
June 20.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Mosquito Nets.—White, 80c.; Colored, $1 10. Also the most approved styles of patent Portable Frames, at low figures. KITTYS, Broadway, above Fourth street.

So Mrs. Guelph Wants to Marry One of her daughters to Fred. Grant. Let her do it if she dares. Why, such—but we haven't time to discuss this marriage, as KNOX, the Hatter, at 212 Broadway, informs us by note that he has just got out an exquisite Summer Hat, the most tasteful, elegant and nobby affair of the season, and we are going for one. P. S.—They are just the thing.

Smoking Tobacco, All Grades, the Best in the market. SURBRUG'S, 151 Fulton street.

Those Who Suffer from Nervous Irritations, itching uneasiness and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health and the constitutional vigor will return.

Warnock & Co.
Pearl Cassimere Hats, five dollars.
519 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting (489 Broadway) has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

A Decision in Bankruptcy Charge of Smuggling—A Reminiscence of the Late War—The Viele Divorce suit—Application for a Writ of Error—Decisions—Business in the General Sessions

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY

A Decision in Bankruptcy—Alleged Fraud on Creditors

Edward Lamont Bankrupt vs. Leonard O'Connor—In this case Judge Blatchford has rendered the following decision—Independently of the other questions in the bill as to a conspiracy between Simonson, O'Connor and Murray to transfer the notes for such time as should be sufficient to allow the bankrupt's other property to be taken on the judgment recovered by Simonson and O'Connor respectively, with a view to prefer them and to prevent such property from coming to the assignee in bankruptcy in the event of a bankruptcy, I do not find that the bankrupt was at the date of the transfer insolvent or in fact bankrupt, and that the transfer was made in good faith and not with the intent to defraud creditors. The plaintiff's counsel have argued that the bankruptcy was insolvent and having no consideration for the transfer, and were suffering the same and so the property to be taken with such a transfer should be regarded as illegal and void. The proofs do not show that the transfer was made with the intent to defraud creditors. The proofs fully show that all the parties concerned in the transfer were acting in good faith and with the intent to secure the claim of Simonson and O'Connor, and to prevent the property from being taken on execution. The proofs fully show that the transfer was made in the belief that the bankrupt was sol

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, June 20—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was heavy and lower. The cotton market was steady and lower, but steady.

ADVANCE ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The entire disappearance of all effort to render cash gold artificially scarce has turned the attention of the Importers to the foreign exchanges once more, and the demand for bills has led to a further advance in rates, barren as ever as the supply on commercial account is just now quite limited. The upward turn in rates was also founded upon an anticipated demand for bills to remit again to European creditors now expected by every steamer, and was also helped by the recurring scarcity of the larger denominations of gold coin, as high as 6-32 premium being asked for double eagles over mixed and ordinary small coin, such as would be paid out by the Sub-Treasury on presentation of certificates. The range of present quotations is shown in the following:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 109½ a 110¼; good to prime bankers', 110¼ a 110⅝; short sight, 110¾ a 111¼; Antwerp, 5.22½ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.21 a 5.15; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36 1-16; Amsterdam, 40 a 40½; Frankfort, 40½ a 41; Bremen, 78¼ a 79½; Prussian thalers, 71 a 71½.

MONEY TWO TO FOUR PER CENT.

There was no essential change in the rates for money, but a slight reduction was again perceptible between early and late arrangements. At the usual hour loans on stocks were made quite freely at three and occasionally at four per cent, with two to three per cent as the rates on government collaterals. But toward three o'clock there was more disposition to pay four per cent, which is explained, perhaps, by the cautious dealings of the past few days in some of the clique speculations, which have compelled the operators in these stocks to enlarge their temporary requirements in the way of money in order to see their speculation to a conclusion. The abundance of money in the city just now is simply sufficient, however, to meet every exigency so long as the confidence of lenders remains undisturbed. It is only when distrust begins to be entertained as to the safety of lending money on stock collaterals that any contraction in accommodation may be looked for. Certainly, with a few such "breaks" as occurred to-day in the case of Consolidation Coal, which raised down ten per cent almost in as many minutes, this confidence might not easily continue. But fortunately Consolidation Coal is a rarity in collaterals, although just as dangerous stuff may be unwittingly accepted by lenders every day.

Prime mercantile paper is in good request, but scarce. Makers leave it with the brokers for discount at 4½ a 5½ per cent, the result being an occasional transaction at the intervening rates.

GOLD DULL—112¼ A 112½.

The gold market was dull and devoid of new feature, except, perhaps, in the better inquiry for cash gold, which hardened rates in the loan market, but otherwise produced no effect. There were but two fluctuations in the price of gold all day, and the changes upon these are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112¾	2 P. M.	112¼
11 A. M.	112½	3 P. M.	112¼
12 M.	112½	4 P. M.	112¼
1 P. M.	112½	5:30 P. M.	112½ a 112¼

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 3 per cent for carrying to 1-16 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$55,402,000
Gold balances	1,017,319
Currency balances	1,148,972

Up to the close of business this evening the engagements of specie for to-morrow's steamer were quite moderate, hardly exceeding $200,000.

GOVERNMENTS IRREGULAR.

The government list opened quite buoyant and prices advanced a fraction all round; but the improvement induced realization, and toward the close a reaction occurred in most of the more speculative issues, the market closing strong, however, at the new scale of quotations, which, in final street dealings, left off as follows:—United States currency sixes, 115 a 115¼; do. do., 1881, registered, 114¼ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 117¼ a 117½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 111½ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112½ a 113; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113 a 113½; do. ten-forties, registered, 110½ a 110¾; do. do., coupon, 110½ a 110¾.

STOCKS DULL, HEAVY AND LOWER.

With two exceptions—to which special reference will be made presently—the stock market was dull and lower, with a heavy tone, offering, in this respect, a striking contrast to the brilliant movement in Rock Island, one of the exceptions alluded to. The business of the day, such as it was, was diversified by two exciting incidents—a sudden fall of ten per cent in Consolidation Coal and an advance of five per cent in Rock Island. The coal stocks have for some months past been unusually prominent on the Stock Exchange in consequence of the manipulations of a clique organized to unite the interests of several rival Maryland companies and market the consolidated stock at high figures—the long strike in the Pennsylvania regions affording a sufficient pretext for the alleged enhanced value thereof. "Consolidation coal" is already a consolidation of a number of small companies, but the process of absorption was to have been extended. The pool having been organized the price of consolidation was advanced to 54½ as against 20 a 25 last January, but for a few weeks "something" has been going wrong. As usual in such cases some of the pool sold out upon the others, and the discovery of this treachery produced a "break" to-day from 54 to 40¾. Maryland Coal, which had been carried up to 41 dropped to 33, and the only quotation for American Coal was 54 bid and 63 asked. This decline paralyzed the rest of the market and occasioned a cold even in Rock Island, which, starting out at 125 fell off to 125½, the effect being operative on the general list and rendering it dull and heavy, even when, later in the day, Rock Island was skyrocketed up to 130½. This latter sharp rise is the direct result of a clique operation, and perhaps can be carried indefinitely higher, as the clique are said to control or have tied up all the stock requisite to secure them against any outside influence. At one time it was reported that the leader of the Erie party, who was reputed "short" of 10,000 shares, had settled at 130. Hereupon the price fell back to 128, but was again advanced to 130, and kept so for the remainder of the day, that price being bid for the stock deliverable in the usual way, while large amounts were being offered at 125 seller, sixty, and at 120 seller, thirty days. The whole movement in this stock has been very finely managed, although doubts are freely expressed as to its final success, for the reason that the outside public are not buying it, and the clique, in squeezing the "shorts," are compelled to buy enormous quantities of "long" stock from the outsiders, who are quietly taking their profits rather than risk the chance of an eventful dash on the part of the clique. In this way they are being gradually saddled with all the stock in the market. For every hundred shares of short stock which they force the covering of they are compelled to buy a thousand shares of long stock at what are evidently very high rates. As the public are not buying stocks just now, and as the clique have frightened the "bears" into doing nothing, the future of this speculation in Rock Island presents a curious problem as to what they will do with their load. In Consolidation Coal when the public stopped buying the clique had to deal with each other. It will be remembered that care has been taken in this column to omit all reference to the numerous rumors of a scrip dividend on Rock Island, which were so freely circulated for effect upon the market. Refusal has been given to the publication of these reports for the reason that they are disproved by the fact that the constitution of Illinois, as ratified by the people last summer, forbids the declaration of any further railway stock or scrip dividends, and therefore limits the possible scrip dividend on Rock Island to so much as will increase its present to its authorized capital stock—which would be about 5¾ per cent.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	93¾	93¾
New York Central scrip	93¾	93¾
Harlem	132¼	131
Erie	30¼	28¾
Reading	117½	116¾
Lake Shore	115½	114¾
Wabash	62¾	61
Pittsburg	120	119¼
Northwestern	78½	77
Northwestern preferred	92¼	91½
Rock Island	130½	125¾
St. Paul	61¼	60¾
St. Paul preferred	80¼	79¾
Ohio and Mississippi	47¼	46¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¼
Western Union Telegraph	61	60
Pacific Mail	43¼	42¾
Maryland Coal	56	33
Consolidation Coal	54	40¾

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull and generally lower, the Tennessees going off to 72. On the other hand, the new North Carolina and "special tax" were strong and higher. The State Treasurer of Arkansas announces that the semi-annual interest on the funded debt bonds will be paid at the Union Trust Company's in this city on and after July 1. The following were the closing street prices of the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 72 a 72¼; do. new, 72 a 72¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 67 a 68; do., new, 73 a 73½; do., registered stock, old, 54¾ a 55; Georgia sixes, 87 a 89; do. sevens, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47½; do. funding, 1866, 35 a 37; do. do., 1868, 31 a 32; do. new, 26 a 27; do. special tax, 21 a 22; Missouri sixes, 90½ a 91½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 95 a 95½; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 72; do. new, 64 a 67; do. levee sixes, 70 a 76; do. eights, 86 a 89; do. Penitentiary sevens, 70 a 73; do. Railroad eights, 75 a 78; Alabama fives, 70 a 73; do. eights, 102 a 104; do. Railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 74 a 78; do. new, January and July, 62½ a 63½; do. do., April and October, 60 a 62; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 59; do. sevens, 50 a 52.

EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending June 20, 1871, was $4,976,521.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, June 20—10:15 A. M.

$25,000 U S 6's, '81, r..... 114¾
15,000 U S 6's, '81, c..... 117¾
4,000 U S 5-20, c, '65..... 114¾
2,000 U S 5-20, c, '67..... 114¾
5000 do..... 114½
15,000 do..... 114½
15,000 Tenn 6's, old..... 72¼
5000 do..... 72¼
3000 do..... 72¼
10,000 Va 6's, old..... 67¾
5000 Va 6's, new, old..... 54¾
4 so N C 6's..... 30
15,000 S C 6's, n, Jan July..... 62¾
1000 Missouri 6's..... 89½
1000 do..... 90¼
15000 do..... 90¼
1000 N Y Sent Imp, c..... 100¼
50,000 Georgia 7's..... 86½
1000 N Y Cent 6's, '83..... 102
1000 Erie 6's m..... 89
2000 Mich So 2d m..... 97
10000 Ill Cen 8's, sterling..... 105
15,000 Pac R R Land Gr..... 95
2000 Chic & N W Int R..... 95
1000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d..... 89½
2000 Great West 2d m..... 84½
2000 C & Missouri bds..... 97
20,000 Pac 10's, inclo c..... 82½
5000 Cedar F & Min 1st..... 77½
10000 Cedar F & Min 1st m..... 85
30,000 A & D Tel, 1st m, (Ogdensburg L & N RR)..... 86½
15 Ills Middle R R..... 124
10 Tenth Nat Bank..... 120
100 Con Coal of Md..... 45½
200 Ills Con Coal of Md..... 45
100 do..... b c 44½
100 do..... 44½
1400 do..... 45
200 do..... 45½
200 do..... c 45½
100 do..... 44½
100 do..... 44½
200 do..... 44
100 West U Tel..... 60¼
50 do..... 60¼
200 do..... 60¼
100 Quick Mil pref..... 21¾
100 Spring M Cont..... b c 29
100 Mid Cent Co..... b c 95½
2 Am M U Ex..... b c 57
4000 N Y Ch R R 6's..... 94
2-4000 do..... 94¼
100 Erie RR..... 30¼
200 do..... b c 29½
200 Harlem RR..... 131
100 Reading RR..... 117¼
100 do..... 117¼
100 Chic & R I RR..... 125¾
100 Chic & Rock I RR..... 125¼
100 Chic & N W RR..... 77¼
100 do..... b c 75¾
100 do..... 75¾
100 do..... 75¾
100 Pitts, Ft W & Chic..... 89
100 do..... 89
100 Chic & N W pref..... 91¾
100 do..... b c 91¾
100 do..... 91¾
50 C, C & I nd RR..... 89
100 do..... 88½
200 Chic & R I RR..... 126
100 do..... 126
200 Mil & St P pref..... 80
50 P, Ft W & C pref..... 100
100 Del, L & W RR..... 106
200 do..... 106
200 Ohio & Miss RR..... 46¾
25 Morris & Ess RR..... 93

12:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10,000 U S 5-20, c, '68..... 115
10,000 U S 5-20, c, '65, m..... 114¾
10,000 U S 5-20, c, '65..... 114¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$5,000 Tenn 6's, n..... 72
100 S N C 6's, sp int..... b c 70¾
10000 do..... 71
200 Ills C Coal of Md..... 42
300 do..... 41½
100 do..... b c 42
100 do..... 41¾
200 do..... 41
100 Mid Coal Co..... 35
200 Mariposa pf..... 72
100 Quick M Co..... 12¾
200 West Un Tel..... b c 60¼
1000 do..... 60
100 Canton Co..... 82½
100 do..... b c 82½
100 Adams Ex..... 91
100 N Y C & H R RR..... 98½
7200 N Y Cent RR cos..... 93¾
100 Erie RR..... 29¾
200 do..... b c 29¾
200 do..... 29¾
500 do..... 28½
200 do..... 29
100 Harlem RR..... 131
200 do..... 132¼
200 do..... b c 132¼
500 shs Reading RR..... 117¼
100 L S & M S RR..... 114¾
200 do..... b c 114¾
200 do..... 114¾
100 do..... 114¾
100 do..... 114¾
100 do..... b c 114¾
100 do..... 114¾
100 Panama RR..... b c 281
100 Col, C & I C RR..... 81½
300 Union Pac RR..... 29¼
500 do..... b c 29¼
200 do..... 29¼
200 Mil & St P pref..... b c 80
200 do..... 80
100 P, Ft W & C pref..... 100
100 Chic & N W RR..... 75¾
100 Chic & R I RR..... 126
25 Morris & Ess RR..... 93

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	60 a 60¾	Northwestern	77 a 77½		
Consol Coal	44¼ a 44¾	Northwestern pf	91¼ a 91½		
Pacific Mail	42¾ a 43	Rock Island	130 a 130¼		
N. Y. Central	93¼ a 93½	St. Paul	60¾ a 60¾		
N. Y. Cen scrip	93¼ a 93½	St. Paul pref	80 a 80¼		
Harlem	131 a 131½	Wabash	61¼ a 61½		
Erie	29½ a 29¾	Ohio & Miss	46¾ a 46¾		
Reading	117 a 117¼	Union Pacific	38¼ a 38¼		
Lake Shore	114¾ a 114¾	Bos, Har & Erie	3 a 3½		
Pittsburg	120 a 120½	Col, C & I C Con	21¼ a 21½		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, June 20—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market has been inactive at $6 75 a $7 25 for pots and $9 a $9 75 for pearls, with only small sales at these figures.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio and Santos retailed its firmness, but was rather less active. We note sales of 318 bags Rio, per steamer Merrimac, on private terms. Other kinds were steady, with a moderate business in jobbing lots. Messrs. Arden & White sum up as follows:—Stock of Rio and Santos coffee in the United States—New York, 96,355 bags; Baltimore, 62,692; Savannah, 2,600; New Orleans, 11,871; Mobile, 6,919; Galveston, 3,000; total, 182,737 bags. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 16c. a 16½c.; fair do., 16½c. a 16c.; good do., 16¾c. a 17½c.; prime do., 17½c. a 18¼c.; extra prime for lots, 19½c. a 19¾c., all gold, per lb., in bond, thirty to sixty days' credit. Java (government bags), 18c. a 20c.; do. (grass mats), 15½c. a 22c.; Singapore, 15c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 13c. a 15c.; Jamaica, 13c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9½c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. a 17c.; Mocha, 18c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Savanilla, 12c. a 15½c.; Curacoa, 15c. a 16c., all gold, thirty to sixty days' credit, duty paid.

CANDLES were steady in value, but very slow of sale. A small demand prevailed at 23c. a 29c. per lb. for stearic, 12c. a 20c. per lb. for palm, sperm, 36c. a 40c. per lb. for patent do., and 13c. a 15c. per lb. for adamantine.

COPPER.—The inquiry for American ingot was active. The sales amounted to upward of 300,000 lbs., at 21½c. a 21¾c. per lb. for lake and Detroit, partly for future delivery at the latter price. Manufactured copper was but moderately active. We quote:—Old sheathing 18c. a 19c. per lb., new do. 30c. per lb., bolts 32c. per lb., bottoms 28c. a 32c. per lb., yellow metal new sheathing 32c. per lb., do. nails 32c. per lb., do. bolts 24c. per lb.

COTTON.—The market opened with firmness, and a few sales were effected at full prices; but subsequently, under the pressure of liberal offerings, the market rolled easier, and holders were compelled to yield ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. in order to make sales. The grades of ordinary and good ordinary were unsalable. The sales were as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Tot'l.
Consumption	615	70	715
Speculation	54	30	84
In transit	926	—	926
Total	1,595	100	1,715

We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good ordinary	18⅝	18¾	18¾	18⅞
Low middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20½
Middling	20⅞	21	21⅛	21⅜
Good middling	21⅞	22	22¼	22½

The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The market for future delivery experienced a decided break, and at the close was weak, at a decline of ¼c a ⅜c. per lb. The sales to-day comprised 11,400 bales, on the basis of low middling, as follows:—July, 1,600 at 20⅝c., 700 at 20¾c., 900 at 20⅞c., 600 at 20 9-16c., 600 at 20½c., 600 at 20 1-16c., 500 at 19 15-16c., 100 July and 100 August at 20c. together; 100 July and 200 August at 20c. together; August, 300 at 20¼c., 300 at 20⅜c., 300 at 20½c., 200 at 20¾c., 100 at 20 13-16c., 400 at 20⅞c., 3,100 at 20c. September, 200 at 19c.; October, 100 at 18½c.; November, 100 at 18¾c. Yesterday after Change 4,200 bales were sold as follows:—June, 300 at 21⅛c.; July, 200 at 20⅞c., 600 at 20 9-16c., 700 at 20¼c., 100 at 20 1-16c., 1,100 at 20⅛c.; August, 200 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 9-16c., 400 at 20½c., 100 at 20⅜c.; September, 100 at 19¾c., 100 at 19½c.; December, 100 at 18½c., 100 at 18c. Total since last report, 15,600 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows:—June, 20.23c.; July, 20.48c.; August, 20.62c.; September, 19.70c.; October, 18.9c. Receipts at the ports—Galveston, 993 bales; New Orleans, 251; Mobile, 6; Savannah, 416; Charleston, 731; Wilmington, 50; Norfolk, 202; Baltimore, 87; New York, 309; Boston, 30. Total, 3,028 bales, against 4,426 bales same day last week and 2,47 bales same day last year. Rates for cotton freight closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ¾d.; by sail, 5-32d.; to Havre, by steam, 1c.; gold; sail, 3/16c.; to Hamburg, by steam, ¾d.; sail, 5-16d., compressed; to Bremen, by steam, ¾c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅜c.; to Baltic ports, by sail, ⅜c., gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 15,046 bbls.; wheat, 74,132 bushels; corn, 152,550 do.; oats, 1,824 do.; barley, 450 do. The flour market ruled dull at the decline of yesterday. There was scarcely any demand for export, and shipping grades were nearly nominal. The sales were about 7,000 bbls. Rye flour was in moderate request at steady prices. The sales were mostly at $5 60 a $5 80. Corn meal quiet, but steady; sales quoted at $4 25 for coarse, $4 45 for fine, $4 48 for fine sifted, $4 65 for bolted yellow, and $4 80 for bolted white per 100 lbs. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 85
Extra State	5 15 a 5 40
Choice do.	5 50 a 7 00
Superfine Western	5 60 a 5 85
Extra do.	5 15 a 6 25
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a 7 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 50 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 7 10
Family do.	7 25 a 8 75
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 25
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a 11 00
Rye flour	5 40 a 5 90
Southern No. 3	5 00 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 80 a 6 10
Southern extra	6 50 a 8 00
Southern family	8 00 a 11 50
Corn meal, Western white	3 25 a 3 40
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 60 a 3 90
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a 3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a 4 20
Cornmeal, Pinchbecks	2 00 a —

—Wheat was in fair request, but at lower figures, and spring wheat, a size or soft, was part quite heavy and unsalable, except at low figures. The sales were about 90,000 bushels, at $1 35 a $1 40 for soft, $1 36 a $1 48 for poor No. 2, $1 48 a $1 49 for prime do., closing at $1 48 a $1 49 for prime; $1 45 for unsound winter, $1 60 a $1 61 for prime do., $1 60 for white Canada in bond, $1 65 for white Kalamazoo, Chicago No. 2 spring sold last evening at $1 60 a $1 61 and budgeted in this above aggregate. Corn was steady, with sales of about 100,000 bushels, at 74c. a 75c. for damp, 75½c. a 76½c. for dry mixed, 76½c. for Western yellow, and 76½c. a 76¾c. for Western mixed, all. Oats were steady at 65c. a 66c., including all kinds, with sales to the extent of 30,000 bushels. Barley was dull and entirely nominal. Rye quiet; sales 720 bushels at $1 05 for car load. Western, for malting, would not bring over 1c. Canada, in bond, nominally 92c. a 95c.

FREIGHTS.—There was a fair inquiry for grain room both by steam and sail, and rates were firmer. Rates for other goods, however, were without material change. The chartering business was moderately active at unchanged rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels of wheat at 9¾d., and by sail 22,500 bushels of wheat and corn at 9¾d. a 6d. To London, by sail, 65,000 bushels of wheat and corn at 6½d. a 6¾d. To Glasgow, by steam, 37,500 bushels of grain at 7d. To Antwerp, 18,000 bushels of grain at 7d.; 500 boxes of bacon at 22s. 6d.; 600 barrels of lard at 25s.; 500 bags of coffee at 25c. The charters include:—A Norwegian bark hence to a direct port in the Baltic, 2,300 bbls. petroleum, at 5s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to a direct port in the Baltic, 3,300 bbls. of petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark to a direct Continental port, 3,250 quarters of grain, at 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, direct to Ipswich, 2,300 quarters grain, at 5s 4½d.; a ship, 1,100 tons, to San Francisco with railroad iron, at $15; a British brig, 358 tons, from Montreal to River Plate, lumber, at $19 50 and primage; a bark from Richmond to Buenos Ayres, 5,300 bbls. flour, at $1 10; a brig to Porto Rico and back, sugar, at 45c.; a bark from Cape Breton to New York, with coal, at $2 75.

GUNNIES.—The market continued dull. There was very little entering and no demand whatever. We quote:—Bags, 14c. a 14½c., and cloth, 16c. a 18½c.

HOPS were in good demand at unchanged prices.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Manila hemp has shown considerable more activity, but other descriptions, both foreign and domestic, were quiet. The sales were 1,300 bales of Manila at 11c., gold, sixty days; 2,000 bales of the above are to arrive by the Ardean and 4,300 by the Admiral. We also note sales of 250 bales of jute fabrics at 5c. We quote:—Dressed American, $250 a $285; undressed do., $150 a $190; Manila, 10c. a 11½c., gold; Sisal, 9c., gold; Tampico, 7½c., gold, in bond, and 8½c., currency. Jute, 5½c. a 6½c., gold, and jute butts, 1¾c. a 1¾c., currency.

HAY AND STRAW were moderately active, the demand being mostly from shippers. We quote:—Shipping, $1 65; prime quality, $1 75 a $1 77½; straw, long rye, $1 85 a $1 90; short rye, $1 50 a $1 55, and long rye, $1 85 for cut.

HIDES.—The sales were confined to 1,000 foreign pig at full prices. The sales comprised 1,300 hides Cienguenaga and Buenaventura, on private terms, and 500 cows in lots at $30 a $31 per ton for Cienguenaga, $32 per ton for Edinton and $32 per ton for Gartsherrie—the market closing firm at these figures. 2,000 cows Rosario sold on private terms. American pig was steady and firm at $34 a $35 per ton for New York and $36 a $37 50 for No. 1. Texas were in fair request at full prices, selling at $74 a $75 per ton for Comercio and English and $80 a $100, gold, per ton for assorted Savedra.

LEAD.—The market for pig was steady, with, however, only a small demand. We note sales of 25 tons Spanish at 5½c. The market closed at 6½c. a 6¾c. for pig, gold, per 100 lbs. for Spanish and German, and 6¾c. a 7c., gold, per 100 lbs., for English. Red lead was quiet at 7½c. per 100 lbs. for sheet and pipe, and $8 75 per 100 lbs. for bars.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet but steady, with a small jobbing trade at full prices, but no cargo sales. We note sales of 100 hhds. New Orleans at 65c. a 65c., and by auction 55 hhds. St. Croix at 42c., and 55 hhds. do. at 52c. We quote:—

	Gold cp.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	20c. a 22c.	23c. a 30c.
Clayed	21c. a 26c.	26c. a 41c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	35c. a 42c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	40c. a 45c.
Porto Rico	— a —	38c. a 60c.
English Islands	25c. a 35c.	35c. a 45c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine opened steady at 47c., but was subsequently depressed to 46½c. upon the arrival of 500 bbls. per steamer Ashland. The sales were 140 bbls. 47c.; 100 bbls., for June delivery, at 47c. and in petty lots from store, 50 bbls. at 47c. a 49c. The market closed weak at 46½c. for large lots. Rosin was quiet, closing at $2 70 for strained, $2 87½ a $3 for No. 2; $3 20 a $3 40 for No. 1; $4 25 a $6 for pale, and $6 25 a $7 50 for extra pale. The sales were 145 bbls. strained at $2 70 50 strained at $2 80; 245 bbls. pale at $4 a $4 30, and 500 bbls., mostly No. 2, at $3. Tar was in active request at $3 50 for Wilmington, which price was refused. $4 was asked for Wilmington at the close, and $3 25 for Washington.

PETROLEUM.—The market was remarkably dull and weak. There was commercial inquiry, but at prices beyond the views of buyers. There was in bulk no sale of crude, refined or naphtha transactions. Refined for spot and month deliveries at 20½c. a 20¾c.; July, 20c., and August, 20½c. a 20¾c. The sales of refined were:—1,000 bbls. standard white for June delivery at 20½c. and 2,500 bbls. do., last half of July, at 20c. The market at Philadelphia was also dull and weak, both at the opening and closing. Crude for shipping held at 19c., without sales. The reported sale of refined was:—2,500 bbls standard white (part late last evening), at 20½c. a 20¾c. July held at 20c. and August at 20½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 275 bbls.; cut meats, 137 packages; lard, 126 bbls. and tierces and 100 kegs. Pork was in city active but at lower prices. The sales were about 5,500 bbls. mess at $14 50 for July, $14 62½ for August and $14 75 for September. Bacon was firm under a light inquiry from exporters. We quote:—Short clear, 8¾c. a 8¾c.; long do., 7¾c. a 8c.; short rib, 8¼c.; long do., 8c.; Cumberland cut, 7½c. a 7¾c.; Scotched and Birmingham, 8½c. a 8¾c. Beef—there was a moderate demand from jobbers, but no important sales transpired. We quote:—Mess, $8 a $8½; extra mess, $14 a $16; prime mess, tierces, $18 a $19, and India mess, tierces, $24 a $26. Lard was dull, but firm, at 10½c. on the spot; we heard of no sales of moment; 250 tierces sold for August at 10½c. Butter was steady and nominal; there was very little inquiry and scarcely anything offering. Cut meats—There was considerable inquiry for pickled hams, but other meats were neglected and quiet at the 6½c. for dry salted shoulders, 7½c. a 8c. for clear bellies, 7c. a 7½c. for hollies, 8½c. a 8½c. for backs, 10½c. a 11c. for long cut hams, 11c. a 11½c. for short do., and 13c. a 13½c. for do. sugar cured and smoked. Butter and cheese were moderately active at former prices.

RICE was fairly active at full prices, with further sales of 300 bags Rangoon at 7c. a 7½c. per lb.; 225 bags Patna at 7½c. a 7¾c.; 200 bags Rangoon at 8½c. a 8¾c., gold, in bond, and 50 tierces Carolina at 9c. a 9½c.

SPICES were in fair demand, but steady in value. We note sales of 25 tons Penang at 6c., gold, per lb.—closing at 6c. a 6¼c., gold, per lb. for foreign and 7c. a 11c. for domestic.

SUGAR.—The market was quiet, without material change. The sales comprised 500 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c. a 8c. duty paid, 300 hhds. Porto Rico, centrifugal, at 8¼c. duty paid, 300 hhds. Porto Rico and Demerara, in jobbing lots, at from 10½c. a 11½c. Refined was quiet at 12½c. for fair white, 12¾c. a 13c. for granulated and 13½c. a 13¾c. for crushed and powdered. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8¾c. a 9½c.; fair to good refining, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; fair to good grocery, 10¼c. a 10½c.; prime to choice grocery, 10½c. a 10¾c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9½c. a 10¾c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9½c.; muscovado, 8½c. a 9½c. Havana—Brown Dutch standard, hhds. 7c. a 9½c.; boxes, 9c. a 9½c.; do. to 12, 9¾c. a 10½c.; do. to 15 to 15, 10½c. a 11¾c.; do. 16 to 18, 11½c. a 12½c.; do. 19 to 20, 12½c. a 13c.; do. white, 12½c. a 13½c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9½c. a 9¾c.; grocery grades, 9¾c. a 10½c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8c. a 10½c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9½c. a 10c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 9c.

TIN.—The market for both pig and plate was decidedly firmer, without, however, any material improvement in the demand. We note sales of 1,500 pigs Straits at 35c. a 35½c., gold, per lb.; 5 tons Em Ind, at 36c., gold, per lb.; 5 tons do. at 35½c., gold, per lb., and 100 boxes charcoal plates at 9¾c. a 9¾c., gold, per box. We quote:—Banca, 35½c., gold, per lb.; Straits, 35½c. a 35¾c., gold, per lb.; English, 36½c. a 37½c., gold, per lb.; I. C. coke, $7 25 a $8 per box; I. C. charcoal, $8 50 a $8 75, gold, per box; charcoal terne, $7 75 a $8 50, gold, per box, and other terne, $6 12½ a $7 25, gold, per box.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky continues active at full prices. The sales were 500 hhds. at from 6c. to 10½c. per lb. Seedleaf was in moderate demand and steady. The sales were 200 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts 1870 crop at 20c. per lb.; 100 do. do. wrappers 1869 crop at 85c. a 45c. per lb., and 650 bales Havana at from 85c. a $1 05 per lb.

TALLOW was quiet but firm at 9¾c. a 9¾c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 175 bbls. The market was steady, with sales of 150 bbls. at 92½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1871.

Cotton firm; middlings, 20½c. Net receipts, 254; gross, 254. Exports—To Great Britain, 9,693; to Havre, 1,350; coastwise, 2,045. Sales, 2,500. Stock, 40,656.

SAVANNAH, June 20, 1871.

Cotton firm; middlings, 19½c. a 19¾c. Net receipts, 416. Sales, 109. Stock, 9,271.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1871.

Petroleum dull and a shade lower; crude, $6 65 a $6 70; refined, $23 50 a $24.

OSWEGO, June 20, 1871.

Flour unchanged, with a good demand. Sales 2,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 spring, $7 75 for amber winter, $8 for white winter, and $8 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1 46. No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 43. Corn dull; sales 3,500 bushels Illinois at 85½c.; 1,200 low mixed, 67c. a 68c. Oats steady; sales 3,200 Western at 61c. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $23 a $24; shipstuffs, $25 a $28, and middlings $23 a $24 per ton, as to quality. Highwines, 90½c. Canal freights—Flour 30c., wheat 7½c., and corn 6½c. to New York; lumber $5 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 55c., to New York 50c., and to Albany 35c. Receipts—Flour, 7,800 bushels wheat, 134,000 do. corn, and 1,943,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—34,900 bushels corn and 138,300 feet of lumber.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1871.

Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring closed at $1 25½; in the afternoon steady at $1 26½ a $1 26¾. Corn moderately active; No. 3 mixed, 53½c. a 53¾c.; in the afternoon steady at 53¾c. a 53¾c. Oats quiet; declined ⅛c.; No. 2 closed at 41½c. Rye declined 1c.; No. 2 closed at 72c. Barley nominally 80c. for No. 2. Highwines nominal at 89c. Mess pork at $14 for cash; $14 12½, July delivery. Cut meats unchanged and quiet. Live hogs active at $5 a $5 65. Cattle less active at $3 75 a $6 ⅞c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. flour, 77,000 bushels wheat, 311,000 do. corn, 57,000 do. oats, 325 do. rye and 7,000 hogs. Shipments—1,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 109,000 do. corn, 13,000 do. oats, 325 do. rye and 6,000 hogs. Freights quiet and declined 5c.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ten military tribunals are about to be formed at Cherbourg and other seaports to try the insurgent prisoners sent to that port.

There was a banquet at Madrid on the opening of the Madrid tramways, which have been started by an English company.

An active propaganda is being made at Havre by the anti-Prussian League to prevent Frenchmen from holding any intercourse with Germans.

Hundreds of applications for special passports to Paris have been made at the English Foreign Office within the last couple of weeks. Numbers have been refused.

More than a thousand electric wires have been cut in the Paris sewers, where they had been placed with a view to setting fire to the city in every direction.

The Italian government is hurrying on the arrangements for the transfer of the capital to Rome. It is expected that everything will be ready by the end of the present month.

An extensive conspiracy, having for its object the wholesale massacre of the entire Jewish inhabitants, has been discovered at Odessa, and a general panic prevails among the Israelitish population.

The repairs of the bronze plates of the Vendôme column will require a month to accomplish, as most of them were considerably injured by the fall. Many of them had already been sent to the Mint, where, with the addition of seven per cent of copper, they were to be coined into sous.

One paper only, new to the Paris world, appeared some time since—the *Tricolore*—devoted to the Duc d'Aumale, whom it

WASHINGTON.

Enforcing Settlement with Delinquent Internal Revenue Collectors.

Condition of the Wheat Crop—A Plentiful Harvest.

European Powers Becoming Concerned Over the Corean Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1871.

Amounts Due from Ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Statements having been published to the effect that an amount exceeding $25,000,000 in cash was due to the government from ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, which amount would never, probably, be cancelled, Commissioner Pleasonton has recently caused an examination to be made of the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount due in cash from these ex-officers, and finds that it makes a total of $2,813,105 29, distributed among the several States as follows:—Alabama, $54,215; Arkansas, $130,654; Delaware, $5,814; Georgia, $4,[illegible]; Idaho, $24,199; Illinois, $43,490; Indiana, $58,185; Iowa, $2,049; Kentucky, $42,153; Louisiana, $1,196,745; Maryland, $56,145; Michigan, $18,625; Minnesota, $15,861; Missouri, $116,356; Montana, $8,871; Nevada, $44,[illegible]; Nebraska, $3,440; New Mexico, $9,484; New Jersey, $33,[illegible]; New York, $217,753; North Carolina, $71,544; Ohio, $119,185; Pennsylvania, $217,614; Texas, $46,629; Virginia, $155,562; West Virginia, $69,890; Wisconsin, $23,720—total, $2,813,105. The large amount due in the State of Louisiana is attributable to the cumbrous machinery which the law provided for the collection of the tax on cotton, correct returns not having been received from that State until many of the officers had been removed from their positions. This statement has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be very nearly correct. Suits for the recovery of the amounts due have been commenced in every instance, and judgments in many cases obtained. It is thought that the government will not lose any considerable sum, as the bonds in most cases are considered good, and ample payments are being made into the Treasury almost daily upon these accounts, and at the expiration of the present year the amount remaining unpaid will be very materially lessened.

Favorable Condition of the Wheat Crop.

The June returns of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture indicate a small increase in the average of the wheat crop, amounting to about four per cent, or nearly three-fourths of a million acres. Nearly all this increase is west of the Mississippi river. The States indicating an enlargement of area in this crop are as follows:—New York, one per cent; New Jersey, two; Ohio, six; Michigan, four; Wisconsin, four; Minnesota, ten; Iowa, fifteen; Kansas, thirty; Nebraska, twenty-five and Oregon three. A small decrease appears in the New England States. In Pennsylvania a reduction of two per cent; Maryland, three; Kentucky, two; Indiana, two; Mississippi, two, and South Carolina, eight. The condition of the crop in Massachusetts is placed at fourteen per cent below an average; Connecticut, six; New York, two; Virginia, eight; North Carolina, eighteen; South Carolina, twenty-seven; Georgia, twenty-five; Alabama, twenty-three; Mississippi, four; Texas, fourteen; Arkansas, thirteen; Tennessee, twenty-six; Kentucky, twenty; Indiana, three, and California, forty-two. The States reporting superior conditions are—Delaware, two; Maryland, two; West Virginia, four; Ohio, seven; Michigan, six; Wisconsin, six; Minnesota, two; Illinois, three; Iowa, eight; Missouri, four; Kansas, nine; Nebraska, six; Oregon, four. With the exception of California, no principal wheat growing state indicates a poor yield of wheat, and most of them give promise of a product sufficient to make good the loss upon the Pacific coast and the trifling reductions elsewhere. If no disasters are encountered hereafter the crop should fully equal that of last year.

Difficulty in the Selection of an Arbitrator.

The administration has taken no action whatever as to the appointment of an arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, nor will such action be taken before this government shall be officially informed of the ratification of the treaty by the Queen of England.

European Powers Concerned Over the Corean Difficulties.

It is stated that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has been compelled to defer his visit to England on account of instructions from the Home Office not to leave Washington until further particulars are received concerning the Corean difficulty. Mr. Thornton was to have left Washington on Friday next. His family will, however, leave on that date. Similar instructions have also been received by Baron Gerolt, who was to have sailed to-morrow from Baltimore in the Bremen line.

The New Apportionment.

The volume of population of the last census is fairly under way and will be completed about the middle of November, perhaps a week or two earlier. The knotty question of apportionment will come up for consideration at the next session of Congress, based upon the statistics of the last census of the population of the country.

Examination of Cigar Makers' Accounts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that in examining cigar makers' accounts, with the view of testing their accuracy, no general rule can be made, but that these cases must be examined each on its own merits, reference being had to the size of the cigar made, quality of material used, shrinkage, waste and all other attendant circumstances.

Design for Yacht Commissioners.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has now under way a beautiful design for the Yacht Commissioners, and the superintendent proposes to ornament the Commission with a fine steel engraving of the yacht Dauntless.

Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery.

The Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery will meet at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Thursday next, the principal business being to authorize the committee to put under contract the monument, for the completion of which there is now to the credit of the treasurer $25,000. Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has appointed Judge Barron, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, a member of the Board of Trustees, as the representative of that State.

Personal.

The President has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Ormsby N. Mitchell, of the Fourth United States Artillery.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, is in this city.

Mr. Blazel, Minister Resident of the Netherlands, is on the eve of leaving the United States for a temporary sojourn abroad.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HOBOKEN.

A Crazed Desperado Fires Four Shots at a Citizen.

About nine o'clock last evening a Scotchman named James Andrews, residing in First street, between Bloomfield and Garden streets, was sitting in his room partially intoxicated and acting like a maniac, to the terror of all the inmates. A German named A. Leman happened to be leaving the lager beer saloon near by, going into the yard, when the infuriated Andrews snatched up a pistol and deliberately rushing toward the back window, discharged four bullets at Leman. An immediate uproar and excitement ensued, as every person believed that a murder had been committed. Fortunately none of the balls struck Leman, though two of them whistled by his ear. He hastily rushed into the street and procured the services of officer Ford, who ran up stairs and after a lengthy struggle bound Andrews with handcuffs. The latter was conveyed to the police station, where Sergeant Bourke locked him up for the night. A constant watch was kept on him all night, lest he should attempt self-destruction. The affair created no little excitement in the vicinity. Leman became so nervous on hearing the discharges that for some time he believed himself shot.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Normal College Competitions.

Address by Magnus Gross on the Study of Language—The Examinations in Elocution, German and Principles of Instruction—The Successful Candidates.

The competitive examinations for the prizes in elocution, German and methods and principles of teaching were held on Monday and yesterday at the Normal College, corner of Fourth street and Broadway. The President, Mr. Thomas Hunter, occupied the chair each day. On Monday the elocution class was examined. Ten young ladies competed. Miss Lottie Smith was very successful in a comic reading from Dickens. Miss G. Schoonmaker was much admired in a reading from the Constance scene in "King John." Miss Eleanor W. Davis, in a scene from "Henry the Eighth," was also excellent. But the young lady who obtained the prize—fifty dollars in gold, presented by Mr. Barron—fairly excelled them all in the dialogue between Marie Stuart and Elizabeth. This young lady is

A GOOD LOOKING BLONDE

of seventeen summers, who graduates at the head of the senior class. She was admitted to the College on its opening, a year and a half ago, from school No. 45, Twenty-fourth street. The judges were John R. Brady, James Kelly and L. R. Marsh. Yesterday morning there was a larger attendance than the day before, owing to the announcement that Commissioner Magnus Gross was to deliver an address on the study of language. The large hall of the College, when

FILLED WITH ITS FAIR YOUNG SCHOLARS,

is always a beautiful sight. Yesterday was present Mrs. Ottendorfer, who gave the gold medal for German, escorted by her husband and accompanied by her daughters.

Commissioner Gross' address had for its point the necessity of the study of modern languages, particularly the German. He made use of Professor Schlegel's philological tree, showing the descent of the Aryan family of languages, explaining it lucidly at considerable length. As a practical suggestion he gave the method of studying languages adopted in a celebrated

SCHOOL IN LEIPSIC,

which has attained first class results. Thirty hours per week were allotted to languages. For a whole year a certain language was selected—say English—which was made the prominent study for the term. To it were given up seven hours out of the thirty, the remaining twenty-three being divided among the other languages included in the curriculum. The next term French would be given the prominence, and so on. The lecture was listened to attentively and frequently applauded.

THE EXAMINATION IN GERMAN

was now proceeded with. It was conducted orally by the judges—Mr. Charles P. Daly, Professor Gustav Fischer and Rev. Dr. Forberg—and also by written papers. Many of the young ladies, the children of German parents, have, of course, a great advantage in this branch of study. A remarkable proficiency was manifested by a young lady whose parents are not Teutonic, and who has only studied German since last fall. It is to be hoped the judges will take progress into account. At the conclusion of the examination an announcement was made of the young ladies to whom the gold medals offered by Mr. James Kelly had been awarded in methods and principles of teaching. Each competitor was required to write an essay on the subject. These were handed in a week ago to the judges—Mr. N. A. Calkins, Miss Kate B. Brown and Miss S. F. Buckalew. The

SUCCESSFUL THEORETIC TEACHERS

are Miss Lillie Freeman and Miss Anilla Sackett. The announcement of the young lady who wins the Ottendorfer will be made at the Normal College this afternoon. The regular public commencement will take place at the Academy of Music next Tuesday evening.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Class Day Exercises—Fragrant and Pungent Addresses by Poet and Pretty Vassarites—Planting the Class Tree—Interesting Ceremonies.

Hills and dales and meadows, undulating plains, green grass and white clover; elms and oaks and maples at their best are shadiest; cool, sauncy breezes flying about with secrets stolen from the flowers; a college, with wide open, hospitable doors; reverend trustees, solid professors, mature alumni, a hundred in number, and 400 young collegiates—freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors! How the halls echo with the little pattering feets of the wise and pretty Vassar girls—how the white robes float and how the ribbons flutter!

FLOWERS ARE EVERYWHERE,

as they should be in a woman's college; roses in vases, roses wreathed around the pictures, roses in the hands of the young ladies. Carriages roll up to the doors filled with guests. The dining room is a scene of profound interest to scores of hungry people. Preliminaries are at last finished. Everybody is ready to go to the chapel, and everybody goes. The senior class file in, twenty-two in number. The juniors follow. Professors, students, alumni and friends are all seated. Back of the platform hangs a full length portrait of Matthew Vassar. Ferns cluster beneath it; exquisite baskets of drooping vines are hung at intervals from the gallery.

The exercises of class day begin with music. The "Opening Address" is read by the graceful President of the class, Miss Annie S. Sanford. Miss Alaide O. Glover gives the "History" of the class of 1871—it is humorous and brilliant, full of

SAUCY HITS

that the class only understand. Miss Mary Clinton reads a poem—"The Martyrs of To-day," ending with the declaration:—

There is a work for us to do,
Some work that none may sing
Who bear the name, and bear it well,
Of the the class of '71.

Miss Mary S. Nicoll, the class prophet, read the future of each member. The "prophecy" was full of wit and feeling, and was listened to with great interest.

The exercises in the chapel finished, the audience adjourned to the lawn to plant the class tree and listen to the "Senior Oration," by Miss Kate Jewett, and the "Junior Oration," by Miss Annie B. Folger. The orations were

GOOD-NATURED SARCASMS,

full of hits at class peculiarities and weaknesses. The junior orators begged the visitors to look with charity upon the commencement exercises of the class of '71, promising that if they were disappointed the exercises of '72 should make amends.

During the proceedings on the lawn the blackest of black clouds covered the blue sky, and just as the class song was being sung the rain came down (not cats by in torrents) in a shower.

To-day the regular commencement exercises take place, and promise to be of rough interest.

THE CLASS OF '68 AS GODMOTHER—THEY ADOPT THE FIRST POEM OF THE CLASS.

The class of '68, numbering twenty-five, assembled yesterday for a reunion after a three years' separation from Alma Mater. In accordance with an arrangement made at graduation, the first baby of the class was to be formally adopted. The gathering at Society Hall at eleven o'clock included the members of the class of '68, the graduates of '71 and the faculty and teachers. The Secretary's report was read, giving an account of the manner in which each member of the class had passed her time since leaving college. Miss Carter, on behalf of the class, made the presentation speech. Mr. Gunn, of Boston, with his beautiful wife, the president of the class and mother of

THE CLASS BABY,

stood upon the platform. The little girl, elegantly dressed, nestled on her mother's arm, looking with good natured wonder on the host of interested faces and playing with the roses in the mother's breast. It was a sweet picture, and as the massive cup filled with rosebuds was placed in the baby's hand, with best wishes for its future life, the little one lifted it to its lips with a happy chuckle and acquitted herself with so much infantile dignity that the numerous godmothers suspected a long preliminary drill had in this way produced its happy results.

COMPANY D.

Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment.

On Monday next the fourth company of the gallant Seventh, under Captain W. H. Kipp, will celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of its organization. Heretofore the plan has been to take "a day off," and make an excursion into the country. Captain Kipp has determined not to interfere with the men's business, and for that reason has ordered an evening street parade and a collation at the armory. The company will leave the armory at six o'clock and proceed across Eighth street to Broadway, to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue (passing the Blossom Club House, where they will be reviewed by Mayor Hall), to Thirty-fourth street, to Madison avenue, Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue and Irving place. Fourteenth street, Broadway and Eighth street to the armory. The "boys" will thus have a chance to show themselves where they are known, and on arriving at the armory will find a number of friends and a fine collation waiting for them.

THE HORRIBLE COOLIE TRAGEDY.

(From the China Mail (Extra) May 8.)

On Thursday last the Dolores Ugarte was towed out of Macao harbor, having 650 passengers on board, bound for Peru.

On Sunday the Captain and crew (less one) returned to Macao in the ship's boats and reported:—

1. That on Saturday a fire was discovered in the hold.

2. That one of the crew was sent down with a water hose to put the fire out.

3. That this man was set upon and murdered by the passengers.

4. That the captain, with a view to the preservation of his own and his crew's lives, battened down the hatches on the "passengers" in the hold, and took to the boats, in which, as has been stated, they reached Macao yesterday.

5. That the captain knows nothing whatever of what has become of the ship and "passengers," but believes that both have been burned together, inasmuch as the "passengers," being battened down, had no chance of escape.

These are the categorical statements to us, and they are in general circulation. Are they true?

The ship was consigned in Hong Kong to one Anredano Alano. The captain's name is Garay. Both may become celebrated.

GREAT OIL FIRE.

The Long Island Oil Works on Fire—Loss Six Thousand Dollars.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday morning one of the buildings on the premises of the Long Island Oil Works Company, in Long Island City, took fire. In the building was an agitator filled with oil, and the flames soon communicated to this. The fire then raged terribly. The fire companies of the city were soon on the ground, but their engines being old fashioned hand machines they could accomplish but little. Very fortunately there was a steam pump and hose on the premises belonging to the Oil Company, and these were soon set in operation. The firemen all the time worked steadily and hard, and by this means and an abundance of water the fire was confined to the one building. Had it not been for the steam pump it is certain that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of surrounding property would have been destroyed. The men who held the water pipe and kept a steady stream on the building are suffered terribly from the intense heat. About 250 barrels of oil were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $6,000. It is covered by insurance. The oil works are owned by Samuel Macy & Co. The fire burned for upward of sixteen hours.

SUITS BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20, 1871.

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of New York has entered suit in the United States Court to-day against Martin J. Hunbell, agent for Southwest Missouri, for $10,000. The New York Life Insurance Company has also entered suit against R. W. Mofill, agent, and securities, for $2,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 29	Moon sets	eve 10 26
Sun sets	7 34	High water	eve 10 55

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Colorado	June 21	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
Caledonia	June 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	June 22	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Columbia	June 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	June 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Limerick	June 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Siddonia	June 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	July 1	Havre	68 Broadway.
Atlantic	July 1	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	July 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	July 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	July 5	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Russia (Br), Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Siberia (Br), Harrison, Liverpool—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Thuringia (NG), Ehlers, Hamburg—Rumbardt & Co.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Parker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Lincoln (Sal), Homans, London—E E Morgan's Sons.

Bark Royal Minstrel (Br), Collier, Belfast—G F Bailey.

Bark Marie Therese (Fr), Moore, Havre—Wendt, Totens & Buckmann.

Bark Melicete (Br), Pitman, Dantzic—Jas W Elwell & Co.

Bark American Eagle, Baker, Lisbon—Jas Henry.

Bark M S Amon (Br), Townsend, Sydney, CB—C F Swain & Son.

Bark Europa (Br), Stratton, Cocaigne, NB—Bord & Hincken.

Brig Don Jacinto, Costar, Cette—Jas Henry.

Brig Mary W Lane, Carver, Montevideo and a market—Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Annie (Br), Nugent, Marsnham—L E Amstock & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, Abbott, Barbados—Hy Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Ancostura, Perkins, Cuidad Bolivar—J Morrell.

Brig W W Lord (Br), Barlin, Picton, NS—Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Peerless (Br), Rhodes, St John, NB—R P Currie.

Brig Uruguay, Hilton, Wilmington, NC—Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Thos Hu, Chisholm, East Machias—F Pollod & Co.

Schr Ocean Pearl, Pearl, Kingston, Jm—H J Weinberg.

Schr Osseo (Br), Gorham, St John, NB—Henry a Parker.

Schr Ada (Br), Belyea, St John, NB—Henry a Parker.

Schr Martha A (Br), Thomas, St John, NB—Jed Frye & Co.

Scar Tropic Bird, Barberie, St John, NB—F I Nevins & Son.

Schr S C Evans, Hulse, Richmond, Va—A Abbott.

Schr Wm Fisher, Lyman, Portland, Me—R J Godwin & Son.

Schr Hero, Kelly, Salem—R W Rodes.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr Independence, Peck, Norwalk.

Steamer Mystic, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Holland (Br), Bragg, Liverpool June 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse and passengers, to F W J Hurst.

Steamship Arladne, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah June 17, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. 18th inst, 20 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamships Magnolia, and Geo Cromwell, bound south.

Steamship Montgomery, Fairchild, Savannah June 17, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston June 6, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Ship Leviathan (Br), Hammond, Liverpool 40 days, with mdse, to H J De Wolf & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable weather. May 22, lat 22, lon 43, experienced a heavy gale of 7 hours' duration, commencing at NNW and veering around to NNE; was obliged to run the ship before it. June 10, 21 miles S by E of Barnegat, passed the schr Willie Dill lying on her beamends; the schr W E Bees was alongside wrecking her; they took off anchors, chains, &c. Has been 27 days west of the Banks.

Ship Staffordshire (Br), Hatfield, London 39 days, with mdse, to S L Merchant & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong W and SW winds to Sable Island; thence light winds and calms. Has been 30 days west of the Banks.

Ship Queen of the Age (Br), Cymes, Cardiff May 12, with railway iron to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Took the middle passage and made the first half of the passage in 10 days; since strong SW gales and calms; 19th inst, off Barnegat, spoke schooship Mercury, cruising; has been 17 days west of the Banks.

Ship George M Adams, Manson, Trapani April 20, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 5; stopped off Kennebeck June 14 for orders; had variable weather, with rain squalls, accompanied with thunder and lightning; 18th inst, off South Shoals, spoke ship American Congress, hence for London.

Bark Albert the Good (Br), Bolt, Cherente, 35 days, with Brandy to Castilian & Co., vessel to Master, took the middle passage and had variable weather. June 5, on the banks, spoke fishing schr H W Brown (of Marblehead), had 300 quintals of fish; reported he had passed the schr Nellie Stapler, on her beamends, abandoned, 15th, lat 44, lon 64; spoke ship Liverpool (Br), from Newcastle for St John's, NF; has been 18 days west of the banks.

Bark Anima (NG), Johnson, Guantanamo, 18 days, with sugar, to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Ceres (NG), Kahn, Pilau, 80 days, with rags, to order—vessel to master. Took the middle passage and had variable weather. The C is anchored on the bar.

Brig Julie (NG), Reimers, Rio Janeiro, 60 days, via Hampton Roads, 2 days, with coffee, to C Lulling & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator May 8, in lon 35; had moderate weather; May 24, lat 27, lon 61, fell in with schr Probst (NG), Burns, from Guanilla, PR, for Queenstown, in a sinking condition; took off the captain, mate and three seamen and brought them to this port.

Brig Colorado (Br), Sponagle, Point a Pitre, Guad, 18 days, with sugar, to H A Variable & Son—vessel to Phillips & Colins. Had fine weather. June 15, lat 22 55, lon 71 20, spoke brig Prairie Rose, from Portland for Matanzas.

Brig Stanlaw (Br), Todd, Sagua, 11 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had fine weather; June 13, lat 26 40, lon 79 40, spoke ship Samuel Watts, from New Orleans for Liverpool, 17 days out.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ward, Galveston, 41 days, with mdse, to Moses & Ward. Was 30 days to Tortugas, with light winds and calms. June 4, lat 24 20 N, lon 84 18 W, experienced a heavy gale from NNE to SE, lasting 48 hours; June 8, lat 25 40 N, lon 84 W, spoke bark Marienlyst (Dan), from New Orleans for Gottenburg, 16 days out; same time, bark William (Swed), from Laguna for Gibraltar, 8 days out.

Schr Mollie, Plummer, Arroyo, PR, 17 days, with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr A F Whitner (of Thomaston), Masters, Cienfuegos, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to Brogiere & Avilez—vessel to H W Lond & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr H A Hunt (of Morristown, NJ), Holmes, Cienfuegos, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to master. Had moderate weather.

Schr Vesta, Bingham, Apalachicola 20 days, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr My Rover, Brown, Charleston 6 days, with cotton, &c, to Evans, Hall & Co.

Schr Wm Marsck, Decker, Virginia.

Schr Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr W C Nelson, Rose, Virginia.

Schr B F Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr John Lentlell, Martin, Virginia.

Schr Moderator, Rhion, Virginia.

Schr Alexander Wiley, Avery, Crisfield, Md.

Schr Trasch, Matthews, Philadelphia for Sag Harbor.

Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

Schr Larimer, Talbot, Philadelphia for Saco.

Schr H T Smith, Brown, Philadelphia for Salem.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

ROUND SOUTH.

Schr Amherst, Joachim, Parrsboro, NS, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Maria B Hearn, Howell, Greenwich for Elizabethport.

Schr Roanoke, Cook, Huckleberry Island for New York, with oil to master.

Schr S T Robbins, Ackerman, Hartford for Fire Island R R.

Schr Margaret Kennedy, Bolins, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr J S Torry, Raynor, Cohoosut Narrows for New York.

Schr Sarah Levins, Avery, Somerset for New York.

Schr Senator, Bell, Rockin for New York.

Schr Abbys S, Bailey, Thomaston for New York.

Schr Ida McCabe, Miller, Milford for New Brunswick.

Schr R P King, Silvia, Providence for Bridgeport.

Schr Emily Bell, Jones, Falmouth for New York.

Schr Onward, Wheeler, New Haven for New York.

Schr E B Brazos, Smith, Hartford for New York.

Yacht Restless, Atwood, Norwalk for New York.

Sloop Adelaide, Palmer, Greenwich for New York, with stone to J H Reid & Co.

Sloop Camilla, Baker, Northport for Harlem.

Sloop Mount Hope, Coe, Mattituck for Harlem.

Steamer Dorus, Yaun's, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Bark Gazelle, Davidson, New York for Sydney, CB.

Brig Maria Crowell, Perkins, New York for Gothenburg.

Schr Francis Burritt, Burritt, New York for Westport.

Schr Blast, Barker, Philadelphia for Newport.

Schr Morning Light, Behne, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Susan Mellevitt, Mellevitt, Philadelphia for Derby.

Schr Edward Ewing, Burns, New Brunswick for Bridgeport.

Schr Lewis Cass, Acken, New Brunswick for Norwich.

Schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, Port Johnson for Salem.

Schr Chas Lovering, Hall, Elizabethport for Taunton.

Schr J H Yoomans, Reave, Elizabethport for Cold Spring.

Schr Ida S Barcess, Burgess, Elizabethport for East Boston.

Schr Gloucester, Allen, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Vicksburg, Higgins, Hoboken for Salem.

Schr S N Smith, Springer, Hoboken for New Bedford.

Schr J Anderson, Davis, Rondout for Norwich.

Schr Harriet Lewis, Bliss, Rondout for Newport.

Schr Connecticut, Staples, Rondout for Fall River.

Schr Thomas, Bell, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Ada S Allen, ——, Poughkeepsie for Pembroke.

Schr Isaac Rich, Bryant, New York for Salem.

Schr P Blake, Sheridan, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr John Randolph, Robbins, New York for Dighton.

Schr Trade Wind, Ingraham, New York for Boston.

Schr Telegraph, Haines, New York for Northport.

Schr Evelyn, Burger, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr David Pearsall, Sackett, New York for Portland, Ct.

Schr Wm Fisher, Randall, New York for Portland, Me.

Schr Full Sheridan, Murphy, New York for Fall River.

Schr Emily Strong, Hoyt, Elizabethport for Waverly, Mass.

Schr Mediator, McLean, New York for Fall River.

Schr Martha A Thomas, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Joseph Hall, Miller, New York for ——.

Schr Grace, Gorham, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Joseph Rogers, Nickerson, New York for Portland, Me.

Schr Capt. Williams, New York for Stamford.

Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport for East Greenwich.

Schr Josephine, Baylis, Elizabethport for Norwalk.

Schr Julia Swan, Knapp, New York for Oyster Bay.

Schr Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Sloop Phoenix, Edwards, New York for Port Jefferson.

Steam yacht Wm M Tweed, Clark, New York for Greenwich.

Steamer Electra, Mott, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE, L.I., June 20—11:45 P.M.

A violent rain storm, accompanied by terrific gusts of wind and frequent flashes of blinding lightning, set in at sunset this PM, and continues to rage up to this time, with but little sign of abating. Quite a number of sailing craft, anticipating the near approach of the storm, put in for harbor, made all sing about their vessels, and are lying comfortably at anchor off the flats opposite.

SAILED.

Steamships Siberia, for Liverpool; Thuringia, Hamburg; Cleopatra, Savannah; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c; Wm P Clyde, do; Volunteer, Philadelphia.

Wind at sunset SW, light.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP MONTEBELLO, at Boston from Liverpool, reports May 21, lat 51 08, lon 26 08, struck SSW wind, shifted suddenly to NW, and a violent sea struck the rudder, twisted and split the head. Got steering gear fixed on the preventer tiller, cut the rudder case and dropped it as well as we could. Had to keep the ship under easy sail for the rest of the passage.

SHIP SUSAN DIXES, Nickerson, from Leghorn for Boston, is reported by cable from Liverpool to have put into Cadiz June —, for repairs, having been in collision; would be docked.

SHIP BELLE OF THE SEA, Spear, from Callao for Hamburg or Rotterdam, with guano, was at Valparaiso 16th ult, discharging for repairs, having put in 11th in distress, of what nature not stated.

BARK CHALMETTE—By a message from Capt Sawyer, of steamer Do Iwar, dated Galveston June 15, we learn that on the 11th he fell in with bark Chalmette (built in Maine, 820 tons), dismasted, rudder and anchors gone, with 1200 bales of cotton on board, and towed her into Galveston. The bark was driven off from her anchorage in the late gale.

BARK GALVESTON (NG), Heilborn, from Bremen, bound to Galveston, was the vessel reported ashore by Lark Caroline Lamont, which put into New Orleans in distress 14th inst. The G was anchored close to the ship about lighthouse.

BRIG MAGGIE GROSS (Br), Gross, of and from St John, NB, for New York, ran ashore on the eastern end of the Hed. e Fence at 4 AM 18th inst, but got off at 9 AM without damage, and proceeded.

BRIG AMELIA EMMA, of Vineyard Haven, from Philadelphia for Bangor, has upper topsail, topgallantsail, middle staysail and flying jib of West Chop 14th inst.

SCHR BEULAH E SHARP, from Rondout, of and for Providence, before reported on the rocks and full of water at Hyde Park, NY, has been raised and taken back to Rondout, where all her cargo has been discharged. She is badly damaged; her mainmast and anchors broken and keel supposed to be broken, &c. She will be placed on the marine railway for examination, but it is doubtful if she will be worth repairing.

SCHR MORNING LIGHT, from Philadelphia for New London, while lying at anchor off Fiker's Island morning of 18th inst, was run into by schr Highlander, and had main boom broken and quarter stave in. Put back to New York for temporary repairs evening of same date, and is now proceeding to destination.

SCHR J C CARY, in a heavy sea outside of the Capes of the Delaware 16th inst, rolled away fore and maintopmasts and spring maintmast; was towed to Delaware Breakwater next day.

SCHR JOHN BIRD, from Baltimore for Boston, with coal, is aground on Georges Island, Boston harbor; she will have to be lightened to get off.

SCHR ELIZA JANE, at Vineyard Haven 17th inst from Norman's Land, brought 24 hhds sugar saved from brig Lizzie Billings.

STEAMER STAR OF THE EAST, from Boston for Gardiner, which partially filled with water in the Kennebec river 17th inst, after striking a rock, was pumped out on the 18th, and is afloat.

Miscellaneous.

We are under many obligations to Messrs Geo A Philips & Collins, shipping merchants, of 41 South street, for favors.

Purser Wm Hathaway, Jr, and R Hollis Cole, of the steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, from Savannah, and John R Moffett, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, will accept our thanks for favors.

QUICK PASSAGE—A telegram to the owners announces the arrival at Lisbon in 18 days of the bark Abby Bacon, Capt F A Merrill, from New York May 31.

SCHR WILLIE DILL—New York, June 20—To the Editor of the Herald—In justice to Capt Parker, officers and crew, of the brig Eleanor Miner, of Nassau, I desire, with my crew, to return to them our united thanks for the kindness and gentlemanly manner with which they treated us while on board their vessel after being rescued from schooner Willie Dill, abandoned at sea. Being destitute—with only what we had on our backs—they did everything in their power to make us comfortable, and their action will always be remembered. BENJ F HOWLAND,

Master schr Willie Dill.

LAUNCHED—At Port Jefferson, L.I, June 17, from the shipyard of Lewis Rogers & Son, a schooner of 250 tons burthen, named the W H Phare. She is owned by several parties, and is to be commanded by Captain W H Edwards, and destined for transient trade out of the port of New York.

Notice to Mariners.

NORTH SEA—HANOVER.

LIGHTVESSEL IN JADE RIVER ENTRANCE.

The German government has given notice that from the 30th day of April, 1871, two lights would be exhibited from a lightvessel in the Jade river.

The lights are fixed white lights, on separate masts, one elevated 50 feet, the other elevated 34 feet above the sea, and in clear weather they should be seen from a distance of 9 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the sixth order.

The lightvessel is moored in 6 fathoms, and is painted red with the name "Aussen Jahde" on the sides; she has three masts with black skeleton balls on the fore and mizzen masts and during the day the North German pilot flag is hoisted.

The position of the lightvessel is towards the line of white buoys and between No 4 and 5 buoys at the NW end of the Minsener Sand, in lat 53 deg 45 min 43 sec N, lon 8 deg 1 min 24 sec E.

During foggy weather a bell will be sounded for one minute, with an interval of three minutes.

Should the lightvessel not be in its proper position neither the distinguishing marks nor the light will be exhibited.

NOTE—Vessels should pass to the westward of the lightvessel.

BALTIC ENTRANCES—GREAT BELT—BUOY ON SOUTH SIDE OF MARTAK FLAT.

The Danish government has given notice that a red buoy with red basket work, pole and two brooms has been placed, in 5½ fathoms, on the south end of Martha Flat, north part of the Great Belt. It lies S ¼ W ⅞ miles from Hiellm lighthouse and NW (northerly) ½ miles from Sejero Point lighthouse. At a distance of 2½ cables N by E ½ E from the buoy there is a bank of stones with 15 feet, and 5 cables NE ½ N from the last named, another patch with 15 feet water on them.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 15 deg westerly in 1871.)

By command of their Lordships,

GEO HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, May 9, 1871.

JAPAN—YEDO GULF ENTRANCE—FLASHING LIGHT ON CAPE SAGAMI.

The Japanese government has given notice that from the 1st of March, 1871, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Sagami, west side of the entrance of the Gulf of Yedo.

The light is a flashing white light, showing a flash every ten seconds, visible seaward from E by N to SW ½ W; a red sector of 10 deg is added to cover the Plymouth rocks, extending from the last bearings to SSW ¾ W. It is elevated 110 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 16 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order.

The tower, 85 feet high, is situated on Teurugo-saki, in lat 35 deg 3 min N, lon 139 deg 41 min E.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation, 5½ deg westerly in 1871.)

By command of their Lordships,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, April 21, 1871.

CHINA SEA—LAPLAN—VICTORIA HARBOR BEACONS.

Information has been received that the beacon marking the harbor shoal in Victoria harbor is placed near the centre of the shoal.

Also, mariners are cautioned not to place confidence in the arrangement of the beacons as placed on the charts marking the approaches to Victoria harbor. Columbine beacon and the three beacons on the west side of the bank to the northward of Dent Island do not exist.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—MANILA BAY—RE-ES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

9 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will assist in washing. Can be seen at present employer's.

12 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A PROtestant woman as first class cook; understands baking and pastry, jellies, ice cream and all kinds of desserts; good city reference.

23 COMMERCE ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AN EXPEnenced woman as cook; would do washing and ironing in a small plain family; best references.

42 STANTON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as first class cook in a private family; good references.

45 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D ave. s cond floor.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; would go as laundress; best city reference.

50 WEST 17TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook and housekeeper; one skilled in French and all other styles of cooking; cannot be surpassed in serving desserts and suppers to balls and parties; is capable of taking charge; best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's from 10 to 1.

622 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call for one day only.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young woman as cook or laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of baking, meats, soups and jellies; has years' city reference from her last place.

118 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English, also soups, fish, meats, pastry and creams and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; is willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference, city or country. Call for two days.

119 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A professed cook, who understands all kinds of pastry cooking, wishes to go to a country residence for the summer; best city reference from her last employer's.

129 WEST 19TH ST., IN REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, excellent washer and ironer in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; has no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen until engaged.

149 WEST 6TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., THIRD floor.—A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of handy cooking; is a first class baker, willing to go a short distance in the country; can take charge of milk and butter if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

154 WEST 18TH ST., FRONT.—A COMPETENT PERson as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference from last place.

163 WEST 10TH ST.—A GIRL AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

176 6TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS GOOD cook; understands her business perfectly; will assist with wash if excellent reference.

200 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook; thoroughly capable and understands her duties, an excellent bread and biscuit maker; unexceptionable references.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN as laundresser to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as good, thorough cook and baker; will go to a boarding house, restaurant or summer house; city or country; city reference.

207 EAST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR BASEMENT.—AS first class cook; understands French and American cooking; also meat, pastry, soup and salad; no objection to a summer house or a small hotel; can take full charge; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. A respectable woman as cook; would like to go to Staten Island; understands her business. None but the best of families need apply.

216 EAST 60TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as cook, good cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call for two days.

219 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—AS FIRST class English and French cook; a first class baker and dessert maker; best references. Address M. M. H.

230 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST RATE COOK IN A private family; would do light washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

231 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, understands her business; city or country; the best city references from last place.

233 EAST 45TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS in private family; one as good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid, and would be able within to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; both thoroughly understand their business; excellent city reference.

237 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and to assist with washing and ironing; good city references.

267 WEST 15TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—TWO RESpectable women (mother and daughter); one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; four and a half years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS excellent cook; best city reference.

308 WEST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Two respectable young girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in private family; both will be found willing and obliging; best city reference.

325 WEST 14TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; UNDERstands meats, soups, desserts, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; excellent reference.

326 EAST 84TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker; would do the coarse washing if required; best city reference.

334 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; good city references.

340 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—AS good cook; willing to assist in the washing; an excellent baker; unexceptionable city reference.

401 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable woman as plain cook; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best city references.

417 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with one child, as plain cook, washer and ironer; any one wishing a competent person may apply.

419 WEST 32D ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family.

428 7TH AV.—A GOOD WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; would go in the country; good city reference.

437 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 10TH AVS.—Two respectable German girls; one as first class cook, the other as first class chambermaid for a hotel. Call from 10 to 2.

443 EAST 13TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM NO. 6.—A respectable woman as order cook for a restaurant, would go as meat cook in a hotel; no objection to the country; good reference.

488 6TH AV., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—A competent, respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker; unexceptionable city reference.

645 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, in city or country; best reference given if required.

645 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—AN elderly woman as plain cook in a small private family; willing to do the coarse part of the washing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; city reference.

817 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objection to assist with the washing; good city reference.

864 2D AV., ROOM NO. 9.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook and to assist in washing, and the other as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no object on to the country. Can be seen for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

14 BARROW ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family, or as nurse and seamstress; good city reference.

16 WEST 3RD ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with washing; will make herself useful; no objection to the country.

22 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; is willing to help in the kitchen; no objection to the country; best city reference.

42 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen this evening.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, as chambermaid in a small private family.

77 EAST BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

96 MORTON ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR ASSISTant cook in a hotel or boarding house at Long Branch or Rockaway; best city reference. Call on Thursday, after 9 A. M.

100 ORCHARD ST., NEAR BROOME.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed from London, as chambermaid; no objection to assist in the laundry. Address C. C.

126 GREENWICH AV.—AN ENGLISH GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting.

126 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a good boarding house; good city references.

126 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

142 21ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young girl to do upstairs work or mind a child and sew; good city reference. Call for two days.

205 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, JUST LANDed, as chambermaid, waitress or nurse; is very obliging.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork or to assist in washing; best reference; no objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

221 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; six years' good city reference.

224 EAST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS CHAMBER maid and seamstress, by a Norwegian girl with city reference; speaks English.

225 EAST 42D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young American girl as chambermaid; or would take full charge of a baby.

226 WEST 27TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

247 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, THOROugh competent girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city references.

315 BOWERY.—A SWEDISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid, seamstress or nurse.

316 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, in a respectable family, to do upstairs work and waiting or to assist with washing and ironing.

333 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. A highly respectable young English woman as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business and has the highest reference; no objection to the country.

336 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and see to children; good city reference.

340 WEST 41ST ST.—AS PLAIN COOK OR CHAMbermaid; no objections to go to the country for the season; the best reference. Can be seen for two days.

344 LEXINGTON AV.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for a first class servant as chambermaid; is willing to wait on ladies or young children; can do waiting and dress all kinds of salads; is willing and obliging; will go to the country. Call all the week at her present employer's.

349 WEST 45D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, is a good plain cook; best city reference.

408 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; good reference.

413 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL IN A small private family to do chamberwork and assist in the washing.

449 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country. Best city reference.

458 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid; can do fine plain sewing, or to take care of children; willing and obliging.

468 4TH AV.—AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID and plain seamstress; the country would be preferred for the summer.

513 WEST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has good washer and ironer; good reference. Call or address for two days.

531 6TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B ROOM NO. 1.—A respectable German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a small American family.

639 WEST 42D ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid or kitchen maid.

801 6TH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork and as waiter in washing and ironing or to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference; no objection to the country.

814 6TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS in chambermaid and plain sewer; best city reference; no objection to the country.

871 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do washing; has good city reference.

914 2D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., TOP floor, front.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or to assist in the kitchen, or to do general housework in a small family.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS seamstress, understands dressmaking and family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent city reference; country preferred. Call from 10 to 2.

26 BEACH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS to a private family; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; no objection to light chamberwork or to take care of growing children. Call or address.

49 BOND ST.—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT PERson of experience and trust, as seamstress; understands dressmaking; best reference. Call or address.

136 WEST 25TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE a few more engagements by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms reasonable. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work in her own house; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, has her own machine.

213 4TH AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN AN AMERICAN family, by a respectable German girl, landed a few weeks ago; is a dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and all kinds of ladies' furnishing goods and some shirts; is also a little acquainted with millinery, and is willing to do ironing; speaks German, French and some English. Call for two days.

309 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 5.—A FRENCH FIRST class dressmaker, seamstress and operator, to go out by the day. Address M. C.

329 SPRING ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to take care of children or do chamberwork; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address for two days.

337 EAST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Florence's machines; no objection to the country. Call for three days.

351 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day; can operate on a machine.

628 6TH AV., IN FANCY STORE.—A COMPETENT seamstress wishes work in families by the day, either hand sewing or on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; moderate prices.

956 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 25D ST., FLORAL de ot.—A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking; best city reference.

MISS CLINCH, 297 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH sts.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest and best style; walking suits and evening dresses made in eight hours at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO can cut and fit children's clothes, a situation either in city or country; works on Wilcox & Gibbs and Florence machines; good references. Apply at Workingwomen's Protective Union, 58 Bleecker st.

General Housework, &c.

23 FORSYTH ST., REAR BUILDING, ROOM 15.—A young girl to do general housework, and washing and ironing; good reference.

43 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A RESpectable girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good reference from her last place.

114 STANTON ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG GERman girl, of respectable parents, to do light housework or to mind children.

172 LEXINGTON AV.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at her present place.

201 6TH ST., CORNER 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; has kept first class situations in the Old Country; is a first class washer and ironer; first class reference.

205 FRANKLIN ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN to do general housework.

218 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework; best city reference if required. Call for two days.

237 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., rear house.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young woman to do general housework or chamberwork.

245 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

247 2D AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A steady woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days.

356 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family to do housework; is willing and obliging; has the best city reference.

377 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR AV. D, SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A respectable girl to do housework in a private family, where she can have a good home; city references.

445 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family.

453 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl to do housework in a small family; a short distance in the country preferred; good city reference.

526 6TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good laundress; wages $12 per month. Call at her present place.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; some lent references.

871 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A smart young girl to do general housework in a small family.

896 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS, third door, front room.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

44 WYCKOFF ST., BROOKLYN.—A LADY FROM the South wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred. Call on Miss SOMMERS. Call for a week.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION IN a hotel, by an American woman; has a practical knowledge of the same; would leave the city.

99 8TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS first class housekeeper. Traders need not call.

114 7TH AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—A LADY OF REFINEment, fully competent, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house, where no menial service is required. Call on Mrs. C. Best reference given and required. The lady seeking a housekeeper for Poughkeepsie please call again.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

129 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family. Call for one week.

183 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN.—AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined, prepossessing widow lady, stranger and alone in the city, personally in good circumstances, now thrown on her own resources, would like to meet with an elderly gentleman; widower or bachelor's family preferred, where she may be considered as one of the family, as she is fully competent to make home pleasant and agreeable. Call on or address for one week PLEASANT HOME.

557 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOUSEkeeper in a private family or hotel, or travelling companion; city or country; good references.

A LADY JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE WISHES a position as housekeeper or to take care of children. Address Mrs. HUDSON, Putnam House, 4th av. and 26th st., for one week.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, or would take charge of a gentleman's house during the summer months. Best reference given. Address, for three days, A. W. T., box 181 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a housekeeper's situation, or as cook and housekeeper; understands the care of milk and making butter; good references if required. Address F. H. L., box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

1 RUTHERFORD PLACE (LATE EMPLOYER'S).—AS laundress or chambermaid by a young colored woman; well recommended.

29 WEST 34TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young woman as laundress or chambermaid and handdress in a retail family; excellent references. Call for two days.

37 WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family, would prefer going to the country with a good American family; understands laundry in all its branches; best city reference.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL IN city or country; is a good washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

57 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A THOROUGHLY competent woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning, or would take a situation in a private family.

127 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Wanted, washing and ironing, by the dozen or otherwise; fluting and ruffling neatly done and promptly attended to. Mrs. SCHILLING.

149 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress or chambermaid. Call for two days.

163 WEST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; can furnish best city reference from her last employer.

164 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A WIDOW WANTS washing and ironing at her own house; has a good yard; is willing to do plain fluting.

200 WEST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TO GO BY the day to do washing and ironing.

200 WEST 24TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent laundress wishes washing at her house; understands polishing, fluting and doing up linens and fine ties in superior style.

206 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As laundress; understands French fluting, pleating, all kinds of ladies' fancy and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

212 WEST 53D ST., ROOM 4.—A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman as washer and ironer, and to do day's work. Apply as above.

212 WEST 29TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—GENTLEMEN'S washing done by a competent colored laundress, who does up linens in superior style.

223 EAST 14TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS; REFERENCE, her present mistress.

229 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes family washing by the week or month; can do nicely; also to wash for ladies and gents or go out by the day; best city reference.

229 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do either washing, ironing or housecleaning; can do fluting, pulling and pounding in the neatest style; or to take washing to her own home; best city reference. Call for two days.

234 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman as first class laundress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

246 WEST 35TH ST., REAR HOUSE, THIRD floor.—A first class hand to go out by the day washing, housecleaning or to do other domestic work.

248 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—To do ladies, gentlemen's and family washing; terms moderate.

253 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR. Washing and ironing done by MARY HILL.

311 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing, or would take washing to do at her own house; best city reference.

313 8TH ST., CORNER 2D AV., ROOM 6.—A COMpetent laundress to take in a few families' washing at her own room. Call or address all week Mrs. C. C.

338 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A Protestant woman to do plain washing and ironing and make herself useful in a small family.

353 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GIRL TO do fine washing and assist in chamberwork; city reference. Address.

355 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out to work by the day, washing, plain sewing and housecleaning; good city reference. Can be seen this week.

409 2D AV.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES washing at the house, or would go out by the day; does up linens in superior style. Mrs. LYNCH.

409 EAST 18TH ST., FRONT ROOM, TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman wants work by the day; is a good washer and ironer; will do house cleaning.

413 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent woman, reliable and trustworthy, to go out by the day washing, housecleaning or to do any kind of domestic work.

456 WEST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WILL take gentlemen's washing; no objection to go out by the day; best city reference.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A young woman as laundress; no objection to the country.

Nurses, &c.

29 MONROE ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable young married woman, having lost her child, wishes to wet nurse in her own house; best reference.

39 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE FOR half grown children, or would assist with general housework; good reference.

46 1ST ST.—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY WOMAN AS wet nurse; can speak French and English; would prefer going to the country.

63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a place for a steady, reliable woman, to take care of an infant.

91 HORATIO ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse or chambermaid; will go in the country; good reference. Call for two days.

93 OLIVER ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and plain sewer in a private family; or to do light upstairs work; good references from last employer. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Brown's.

100 8TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 17TH STS.—AN American girl to mind children and do light work.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN (Protestant) as nurse; can take full charge, night and day; is a first class seamstress; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged.

120 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., IN THE SHOE store.—A young girl as child's nurse or to do light chamberwork; best city reference.

132 3D AV., REAR.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as child's nurse; is willing and kind and speaks her own language correctly. J. MORSTAFF.

141 CLINTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.—A COMPEtent person as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the country preferred. Apply to or address Mrs. HART.

147 WEST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at present employer's.

147 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady as wet nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family. Call for two days.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A GIRL TO TAKE care of an infant or will assist with larger children; would like to travel with a family for the summer; good city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

169 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is not long in the country, to take charge of a baby; is very fond of children; is a very good sewer; willing and obliging; no objections to the country.

205 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse for growing children and seamstress; would wait on a lady or travel to Europe or England; best city reference.

209 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; no objection to the country; best city reference.

209 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference.

222 SULLIVAN ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as nurse; no objection to the country.

222 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl as nurse and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country for summer; good reference.

223 WEST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; ten years' reference from where she lived formerly. Can be seen for two days.

224 EAST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As wet nurse in a respectable private family; no objection to the country.

234 EAST 29TH ST. (PARENTS').—A YOUNG American girl, 18 years old, as nurse in a private family.

241 WEST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would prefer going to the country. Call or address.

242 EAST 53D ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS nurse or travelling companion. Inquire at her present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

252 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 8TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable married woman (baby one month old), as wet nurse; city or country during summer; unexceptionable reference.

284 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse, is capable of taking full charge of a baby, her own baby only three weeks old.

307 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable woman wishes a child to dry nurse, where it will have a comfortable home.

332 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take care of children and do sewing, or would do chamberwork; no objection to the country.

367 BOWERY, NEAR 4TH ST.—A GOOD, RELIAble monthly nurse, of long experience, wishes a few engagements; references from first class families and doctors.

391 6TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED PERSON TO TAKE charge of an invalid lady or children; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

411 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to take care of a young baby and growing children; can do plain sewing; good city reference.

417 WEST 32D STS., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., top floor, back room.—A young girl, lately landed, to take care of a baby.

445 4TH AV.—TO TAKE CARE OF A SMALL child, where good care and good home can be found; best references.

453 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chambermaid; willing to go in the country; two years' city reference.

566 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out as wet nurse.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS wet nurse, has a fresh breast of milk; the best references. Address WET NURSE, Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WISHES A situation as wet nurse, has lost her own baby, ten days old; supply of milk for two; best reference. Address M. G., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

44 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress and chambermaid; would take care of children and sew; prefers the country for the summer; best city reference.

70 WEST 42D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress in a private family; would assist with chamberwork or do plain sewing if required; best city references.

152 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A competent English girl as waitress and chamber maid; no object on to the country; best city reference.

247 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, THOROugh competent girl as waitress in a private family, unexceptionable references.

302 EAST 33RD ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class waitress; excellent references; no objection to the country.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in city or country; best city reference.

1,051 3D AV.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, RESpectable girl as waitress and chambermaid; unexceptionable city reference.

Miscellaneous.

13 EAST 3D ST.—AN AMIABLE, COMPANIONABLE, industrious, capable American lady, aged about 30, fond of children and skilful in sickness, wants a home; good references. Apply from 12 M. to 3 P. M., or address HOUSEKEEPER.

103 LUQUEER ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady, lately arrived, as governess to children between 4 and 12 years old; acquirements, perfect English, correct music and singing, the rudiments of French and drawing; no objection to any part of the country. Address or call for one week on B. M.

129 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman to go to the country, in a small private family.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM 31.—A LADY OF REFINEment, educated in Paris, as translator or proof reader; would also give lessons in French, English and Italian.

A TIDY, HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, KIND HEARTed and educated, desires profitable occupation from a person of wealth. Address A. M. G., station D.

A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A FEW MORE PUPILS in French; $10 a quarter; best references given. Address M. L., box 98 Herald office.

A PARISIAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING French, German, Italian, &c., desires a few more pupils; best reference. Address BUHUISSON, box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, OF DELICACY AND REFINEment, desires to devote a few hours per week to reading the lads of wealth and culture. Address L. N., station D.

A FRENCH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching French, German, Italian, &c., wishes a situation as governess or companion in a family going West or South; best references. Address DESHARES, box 175 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO GO TO PUrpose with a family, to take charge of growing children or as companion to a lady; would make herself generally useful; best references given and expected. Address Miss L. H., box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER WILL GIVE daily instruction at the residence of pupils in English branches, music, drawing and rudiments of French, for a month; references, present pupils. Address EVERETT, Herald office.

A REFINED YOUNG LADY, OF PLEASING ADdress, who can speak and read the German and English languages fluently, would like a position as lady's companion or to attend to an invalid; best references; no objection to the country. Address Miss L. H., box 125 Herald office.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended, for piano and singing, also for the English, German and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF LIBERAL EDUcation a situation in a family going to Europe, or as companion to a lady, would take charge of children or an invalid. Address M., box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, AN ENgagement as governess in a family; acquirements, thorough English, good French, music, &c.; good references. Address E. N., D. Appleton & Co.'s, Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS wanted, in a small family. Apply, for two days, with best city reference, at 149 Lexington av.

A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, ALSO A LAUNDRESS wanted—For the country, in a private family. Apply before 1 P. M. at Gilsey House, room 74.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook; help will be given with the washing. Call at 425 East 50th st., after 8 A. M.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TEACH FRENCH, English and music; to one well qualified a permanent position will be given. Call at 120 West 36th st.

A NEAT AND GOOD LITTLE GIRL TO ASSIST with a growing child and make herself useful; must read; $5 a month and a pleasant home. 624 5th av.

A LADY WILLING TO DO VERY LIGHT HOUSEwork of three rooms can have a permanent situation by calling at the drug store corner of Hoyt and Douglass sts., Brooklyn.

"A WORD TO THE UNEMPLOYED."—ASK YOUR newsdealer. To be had everywhere, or send ten cents to AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 119 Nassau street, New York.

AT 225 4TH AV.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF LADIES to canvass for the sale of a combined sewing machine attachment, superior to anything in use for all machines. Good wages paid.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERSON COMPEtent to take charge of the hand sewers in their carpet department; one having a city experience preferred. Apply at Broadway and Tenth street.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's machines, worked by foot or steam. Also several first class finishers and ironers. Apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; ONE who can wash and iron. Call at 91 6th av., in the store.

LADIES' WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR new Weed and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, in monthly instalments; instruction free. NEW YORK MACH. STITCH CO., 42 Bleecker street.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—Come prepared to work, at 110 West 23d st.

WAITRESS AND A LAUNDRESS WANTED—IN A small private family, at 33 Bond st.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 711 5th av.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON HOWE'S OR Singer's machine. Call at 1,539 Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and assist with children. Apply to 129 Clinton place (8th st.), between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a private family; well recommended. Dr. HIGGINS, 23 Beekman place, one door north of East 50th st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY LADY, WITH BEST REFerences, to take charge of a small furnished house during the summer. Apply personally at 164 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, in a private family, at Orange, N. J. Call at 323 West 16th st. from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR A SMALL family, 12 miles up the Hudson; must be a good sewer. Apply from 10 to 12 at 217 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply in the store 305 Canal st. between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A BRIGHT GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF AN infant and do plain sewing. Apply in the store 305 Canal st. between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST WITH coarse washing and ironing; city reference required. Call at 139 West 44th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENC

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER thoroughly competent; also an experienced English groom; both with very best city references. Apply at 244 Madison av., 9½ to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A WELL educated boy, who successfully passed the public school and resides with his parents. Address in own handwriting A. B., box 181 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO TAKE SOLE charge of a west side, uptown distillery store. One who can deposit cash security for the faithful discharge of his duties may apply, after 8 o'clock, at 129 Greenwich st.

WAITER WANTED—ONE THAT CAN OPEN OYSTERS preferred. Apply to JAMES GIBSON, 10th av., corner 20th st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK; ONE FROM 15 to 18 years of age required; bring reference. Apply after 10 A. M. to M. M. SHELDEY, 22 Ann st.

WANTED IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE, a boy to learn the business. Address box 2,251 New York Post office.

WANTED—FOR WHALING VOYAGES, TEN STOUT young men; also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths. Apply at 126 West st., corner of Reade. D. L. PEARL.

THE TRADES.

A.—WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST CLASS DIAmond mounters; also two good polishing girls. Apply to ORMSBY & KLOGH, no. 9 John st.

A SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CHEMIST, WITH 15 years' experience in erecting works, would like to communicate with parties requiring the services of a thorough professional man. Address CHEMIST, Herald office.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—ONE TAPER AND ONE bastard cutter. Apply to CHAS. SPRUCE & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y.

NECK TIES.—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER WANTED; must have first class reference. Address COMMODORE, Herald office.

PRINTER WANTED.—A PRINTER HAVING A GENeral acquaintance in the city can make a liberal arrangement to sell printing ink. Address J. L., Herald office.

TO PRINTERS.—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF READER is open to an engagement. Address G. O., box 168 Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CUTTERS. 14 VESEY ST., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE STEREOTYPE FINISHers. LITTLE, RENNIE & CO., 114 Wooster st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO BORE AN ARTESIAN well. Please state price per foot and apply to Mr. P. G. GIVERNAUD, Paterson avenue, corner West street, West Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PAD HAND FOR FINE harness; steady work. Apply immediately to HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO., 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STONE SETTER, TO GO out of the city; good wages and steady employment. Apply to S. M. LEWIS & CO., No. 8 Maiden lane, between 9 and 12. None but first class need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BAKER FOR A RESTAURant, down town; wages $16 per week; no Sunday work. Apply, with references, from 9 to 11 A. M., at GOULD'S, 95 Nassau st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARRIVED from England, a situation as butcher; has a thorough knowledge of the trade; is a total abstainer, also a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Address G. THOMAS, 170 Bleecker st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE FRANCAIS, NOUVELLEMENT ARRIVE, desire se placer comme valet de chambre; il est muni de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser au 182 Bleecker st., de 8 heures a midi.

UN FRANCAIS ET SA FEMME DESIRENT SE PLACER dans une maison privee, le mari comme cuisinier, la femme comme femme de chambre. S'adresser au 403 Canal st., book store.

UNE FRANCAISE TRES COMPETENTE, SACHANT tres bien coiffer et coudre, demande une place de femme de chambre pour partir pour l'Europe. S'adresser au 395 6me av.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER pour bonne d'enfants. S'adresser chez M. Laurent, 192 Spring st.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, NE PARLANT PAS L'ANglais, desire se placer comme gouvernante dans une famille americaine; elle peut se rendre utile pour la couture. S'adresser chez M. Laurent, 192 Spring st.

PROPOSALS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MAY 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The government of Prince Edward Island will until 19th July next receive tenders for the construction and equipment of a railway of 3 feet 6 inches gauge, from Gascumpeo to Georgetown, a distance of about 120 miles.

Payment will be made in Prince Edward Island government debentures, bearing six per cent interest, payable half-yearly, redeemable in 30 years.

Specifications may be seen and forms of tender and other information obtained at the Government Engineer's office, Charlottetown, after 20th June next.

No tender will be recognized unless made on the printed form.

The government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. T. H. HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE Department.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Washington, for delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain, free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been or is now being used for first class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the supervising architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction, corner Grand and Elm streets (and nowere else), until July 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this city for the ensuing year.

Say six thousand (6,000) tons of coal and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named if accepted), and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds.

The qualities of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.:—Four thousand (4,000) tons of furnace size, twelve hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, seven hundred and twenty-five (725) tons of egg size and seventy-five (75) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Department of Public Instruction, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:—Twenty-five of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st of June, 1872.

Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools; nor cutting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Department of Public Instruction and should be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal" or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received.

SIMONS BRENNAN, } Committee
FRANCIS A. PALMER, } on
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, } Supplies.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS WANT FOUR UNFURnished Rooms, for housekeeping, in a respectable locality; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, lowest rent, &c., NEW YORKER, station A.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SECond floor, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Twenty sixth and Forty-second streets; private table and no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, PERMANENT, box 4,611 Post office.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, NOT MORE THAN 20 miles from New York, two or three Rooms, plainly furnished for housekeeping, suitable for two ladies and child. Address at once, stating all particulars, SEASIDE, Herald office.

WANTED—AT A VERY MODERATE RENT, A SMALL furnished Cottage, near the water and on the line of New Haven or Harlem Railroad preferred. Address M. A., box 163 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, for a few months, within an hour of New York; rent reasonable. WM. C. SUMNER, 51 Broadway, near Third street, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A DESIRABLE SUIT OF Rooms (4), by genteel family for light housekeeping, unfurnished; in private house with owner preferred. Address Y., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR COTTAGE within two hours' ride of New York. Address, stating location and terms, H. T. S., box 5,021 Post office.

FOR SALE.

A CIGAR STORE, WITH STOCK, GOOD WILL AND Fixtures, complete, for sale; receipts $40 per day. Address box 142 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS CHANCE—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE best Bakeries in this city; trade all over the counter; price $1,600; easy terms; five years' lease. Particulars of G. W. SIMERS, 23 Chambers street.

A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE for sale.—Excellent business location; right man undoubtedly rare chance. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A DINING SALOON FOR SALE—LOCATED LOWER part city; heart of business; splendid cash trade; great bargain; low rent. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A SPLENDID CORNER LIQUOR STORE, STOCK and Fixtures; long lease; cheap rent; old established family and bar trade; good location; for sale cheap. Address E. E., box 114 Herald office.

A RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOM FOR SALE AT a sacrifice.—Best stand down town; Bakeries, Confectioneries, Ice Cream Saloons, Grocery Groceries, Market Stands. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE cheap.—Sample Rooms on Sixth and Eighth avenues; Broadway Sample Rooms and Corner Stores to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A GOOD MILK DEPOT AND ROUTE FOR SALE cheap.—Cigar Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Restaurants and Barrooms at low prices. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SAFES—TO CLOSE OUT, cheap for cash; Herrings, Marvin's and Wilder's make; all sizes; Little's Defiance Safe, charged with fulminating powder. No. 3 Park place.

AN OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, WITH BAR, FOR sale—450 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty fourth street. No agents need apply.

AN ESTABLISHED OFFICE BUSINESS, WITHOUT AN opposition, for sale very low; present owner has other business and cannot attend to it. Apply at 302 West Twenty-third street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; doing large prescription business; or will sell Stock and Fixtures at half cost. Apply to G. W. SPRICKLAND, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED AND well located on an avenue in the city of New York; five years' lease; low rent; handsomely fitted, well stocked and now doing a good business; will be sold low to a cash buyer or on easy terms to a responsible party; has been carried on for the past year by the widow of the former proprietor. For permit apply to CHAS. STARR, corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IS NOW DOING A LARGE and lucrative trade; is well stocked and handsomely fitted; has been carried on by the present proprietor for the last 20 years; it is an opportunity seldom offered; name terms will be made to a desirable party. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 169 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN. APPLY to MORGAN & RISLEY, 81 Warren street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL STOCKED; NEIGHborhood thickly populated, up town; established 20 years; office attached; trade can be doubled; owner has another, and must sell this week; price $1,500 cash. Address R. M. YOUNG, 243 West Thirteenth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—PAYING EXCELLENT profits and averaging $15 to $20 per day; a splendid chance for a young man. Address CHEMIST, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE-FOURTH OR ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Steamboat Tug (now doing a good business), 13 a pilot. Address box 95 Exchange, 27 Park place, corner of Church street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY ESTABlishment. Reason of retiring, returning to Europe. Particulars at 759 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LIQUOR STORE IN THE CITY; a prominent corner. Rent very low. Sales $35 daily. If you want a chance come quickly. EINSTEIN'S Agency, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A SYRUP AND BITTER BUSINESS; Horse, Wagons and Harness; a good chance for a young man. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. to R. CASS, 42 Downing street.

FOR SALE—A TEA STORE; CASH SALES $800 PER week; net weekly profits $50; price, cash down, $600; not one cent less; fixtures are worth the amount asked; Stock at cost if desired. Address TEA STORE, Herald Branch office, No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE IN A MILLINERY AND HAT store, 45 years established; low rent; good location; pays $3,000 yearly; retiring from business cause of sale. EINSTEIN'S Agency, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, east side; cheap rent, with a good lease. This is a rare chance. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 369 Bowery.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER CHANCE—A FIRST CLASS corner Store, on a prominent corner west of Broadway; lease, cheap rent. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 369 Bowery, until sold.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY, NOW DOING a large business, with a good Route, Horse and Wagon, in a genteel neighborhood. Apply at 229 West Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—IN SIXTH AVENUE, A BILLIARD AND Drinking Saloon, 100 feet deep, even with the sidewalk containing five tables. To the right party a chance will be given. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, 79 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MILK STORE, WITH groceries; daily receipts $25. 101 Meadow street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—CORNER LIQUOR STORE, NEAR WEST street, and Grocery attached; the owner going out of the business; will be sold cheap. Address E., box 192 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MEAT, VEGETable and Provision Market; a splendid corner; rent moderate; five years' lease. Apply corner Boerum and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS WINE AND SAMPLE Room, handsomely fitted up; day business only; located in the centre of large wholesale houses; terms reasonable, as the owner is starting other business. Apply on the premises 303½ Mercer street, between Grand and Howard streets, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FISH, OYSTER AND MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—At 209 East Twenty-fifth street, together or separate.

FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE—WELL LOcated; good lease; trade $35 to $40 daily; will be sold for $3,400, value of stock and fittings; no agents. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

GROCERY FOR SALE—BELOW COST, ON ACCOUNT of sickness in family; Stock, Fixtures and two years' Lease; good location. Apply at 1,033 Second avenue.

GROCERY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—HALF OR whole; first class trade and location; any good security taken; cash no object. WM. O. SUMNER, 51 Broadway, near Third street, Brooklyn, E. D.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—AT 227 WEST TWENTY-sixth street. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire in the store.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP—DOING A GOOD business, and no rent to pay for store nor apartments to live in. Apply at 422 Hudson street.

MANGLE FOR SALE—ALSO ELEGANT WHEEL Chair for invalids and other odd pieces of Furniture. DAVID BURT, 55 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth av.

OLD ESTABLISHED PAINT SHOP FOR SALE—SCAFfold, Ladders, Wheels, &c. C. V. MOORE, 307 Bowery.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—STOCK, GOOD WILL and Fixtures of a well established paying Clothing, Gent's Furnishing and Custom Tailoring business, in active manufacturing town, a few hours' ride from city; store best location and only clothing store in town; rent extremely low; stock new and clean; rare chance to make money; business will bear investigation; good reasons for selling. Address CLOTHING, Herald office.

SAMPLE AND OYSTER SALOON—WITH TWO YEARS' lease from next September, 1871; good location for a German lager beer and restaurant; convenient to the Jersey City and Central Railroad ferries. Inquire at 51 Cortlandt street, basement, under the cigar store.

SAFES.—ONE LARGE, TWO MEDIUM AND ONE small Safe, Marvin's, Wilder's and Little's make, good as new, for sale very cheap. CORSA & DEVOE, 75 Maiden lane.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE LARGE, TWO MEdium and one small size Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's, Marvin's and Little's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, A Patent on a staple article now in use. Address MECHANISM, box 150 Herald Branch office, 1,245 Broadway.

343 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN First and Second avenues.—A small Milk Route and Store for sale. Can be seen for three days.

$1,400.—BARROOM AND BILLIARD SALOON. Two new Tables, Lease, License, Stock and Fixtures complete; rent $40; rooms for family; other employment compels sale. No agents. Address PRINCIPAL, box 131 Herald office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THREE OF PAIGE & SON'S 30-INCH French Burr Stone Mills, in first class order, run four months; also one Bolting Machine, in perfect order, and one of Burnes' Patent Mixers. All will be sold cheap. Inquire of P. B. DRAKE & CO., 53 Park row.

OTIS ELEVATOR WANTED—ONE THAT WILL RAISE from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. Address box 198 New Brunswick, N. J.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 768 Broadway.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE PLAYED UPON WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH'S Billiard Tables, with Delany's Patent Wire Cushions, and have tested them thoroughly, and find them superior to all others, and recommend them as the most perfect for elasticity, correctness of angles and durability. June 20, 1871. A. P. RUDOLPHE.

WE NOTICE THAT THE WIRE CUSHIONS, ENDORsed by the Dion brothers, are M. Delany's patent, and all parties infringing on the same will be dealt with according to law. WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, 40 Vesey street.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her. N. B.—No likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Madame CLIFTON, 246 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A DELAIDE H. LAMBERTSON, GYPSY CLAIRVOYant, office 23 Greenwich avenue, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME ROSA, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. 472 Canal, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
PEREIRE, Dubre.....Saturday, July 1
LAFAYETTE, Roussan.....Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....Saturday, Aug. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$140 | Second cabin.....$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 68 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship BREMEN, Capt. W. Ludewigs, will sail on Thursday, June 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. To be followed by steamship HERMANN, Capt. G. Reichmann, on Saturday, June 24.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.
ALSSIA, Wednesday, June 21 | SIBERIA...Tuesday, June 20
CIMBRIA...Wednesday, June 28 | CALABRIA, Saturday, June 24
CHINA...Wednesday, July 5 | PARTHIA...Saturday, July 1
SCOTIA...Wednesday, July 12 | ALGERIA...Saturday, July 15
JAVA....Wednesday, July 19 | SAMARIA...Tuesday, July 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris.....145, gold
Return Tickets.....250, gold
By the Tuesday and Saturday steamers:—
First Cabin.....$60, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency
Return Tickets.....100, gold.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M. on Wednesday, June 21.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD LINE.
CALABRIA.....Saturday, June 24, at 11 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage passage to New York, $31.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York every Saturday, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on July 1, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC, Captain Thompson, on July 8, at 10 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $35, currency.
Excursion tickets issued at lowest rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. STARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman.....June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams.....June 28, at — P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax.Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, July 1, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold. | Payable in currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....85
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....88
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 19 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from pier 47 North river.
FRANCE, Thomson.....Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg.....Saturday, July 1, at 8 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Wednesday and Saturday, to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXTRA" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
COLUMBIA.....Sat., June 24 | CALEDONIA...Wed., June 21
ANGLIA.....Sat., July 1 | SIDONIAN...Wed., June 28
AUSTRALIA.....Sat., July 8 | ASSYRIA.....Wed., July 5
BRITANNIA.....Sat., July 15 | DACIAN.....Wed., July 12
EUROPA.....Sat., July 22 | IOWA.....Wed., July 19
INDIA.....Sat., July 29 | ITALIA.....Wed., July 26
and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35, steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth and London.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72, gold; Steerage, $30, gold, payable in United States gold.
The GERMANIA will sail July 4, 1871.
After July 1 steamers will touch at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 28 Southstreet, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown, and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 30, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier No. 42 North river at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain Lapidge, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 28.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco July 1 for Japan and China.
For rates of passage, freight and all other information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA MAIL.
Steamship SAN FRANCISCO will sail for Hamilton, taking freight to St. George's, from pier 21 North river, at noon, on
July 6, September 7,
July 27, September 28,
Aug. 17, October 13.
For freight and passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, 64 Exchange place, New York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain Geo. S. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Friday, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 N.R. For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA,
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
SHERMAN, Captain A. Blanchard.....June 22
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards.....June 29
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.....July 6
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Thunnemann.....Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerta Plata, Samana and St. Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steamship
TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Saturday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., 29 Broadway, New York.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The Al steamship ARIADNE, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East river, will leave Saturday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. R. and C. Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 152 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain S. Whitman, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50, steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday June 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 20 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier No. 23 North river, at 3 P. M., every Wednesday and Saturday.
The fast class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckitt,
will sail on Wednesday, June 21.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rate.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street, corner of Warren.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, June 24.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Thursday, June 22, at 3 P. M., steamship ALBEMARLE, connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, from Vestry street at 8:30 and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry boat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

BROOKLYN, BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD Steam Cars leave Greenwood every forty minutes for the island. Hamilton Walk and Fulton Ferry cars run to each train. Sundays trains run oftener. Hotels now open for the season.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', NEWBURG Milton, Poughkeepsie and Fishkill.—The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., pier 34 North river, foot of Harrison street.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Spring street, daily, at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 2 and 2:30 P. M.; making usual landings.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
in connection with the New Jersey Southern Railroad line.
On and after June 13
four daily trips between New York
and
Long Branch,
via